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HOMEWARD WINDS HIS WEARY WAY!

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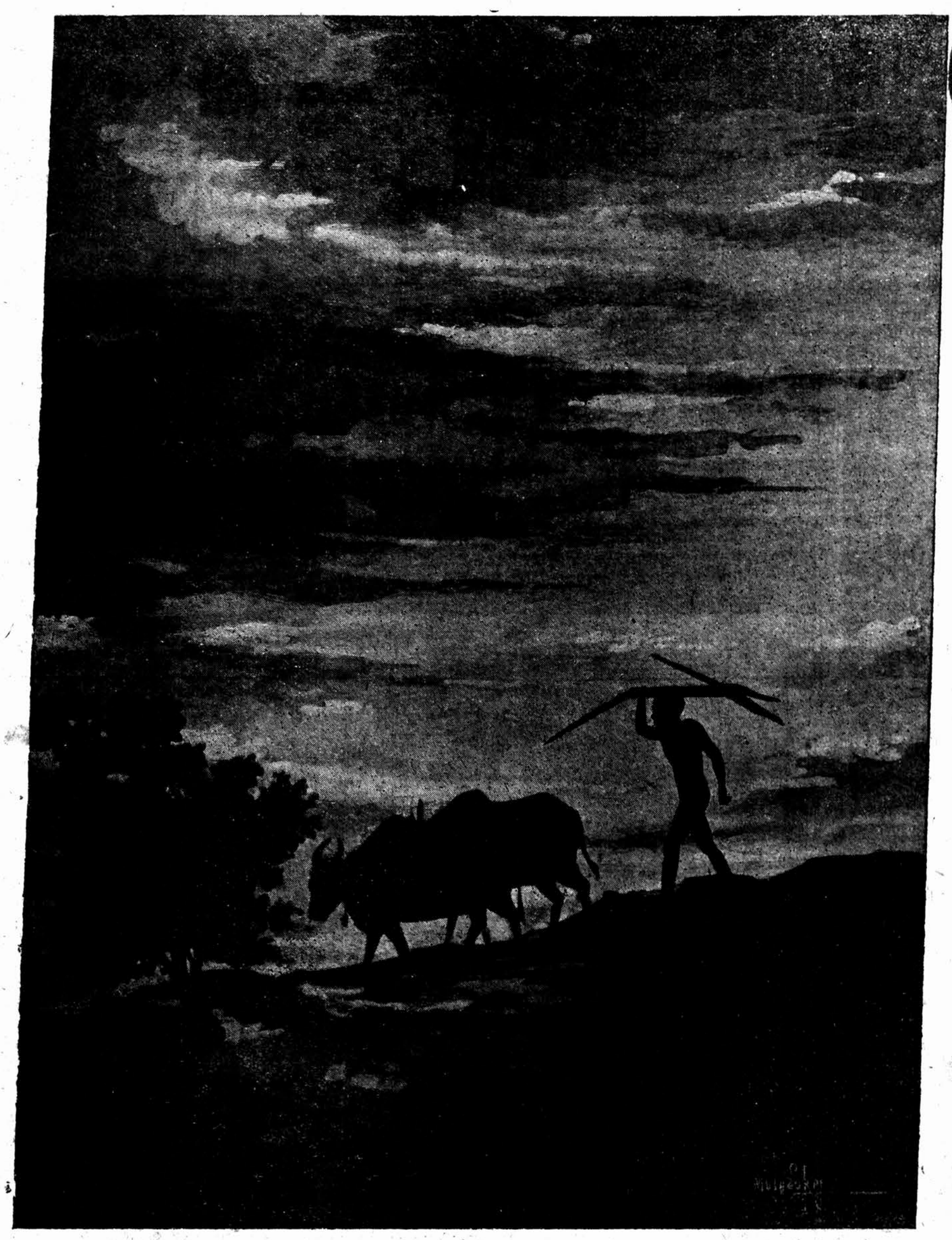

Artist: R. S. Mulgaokar.

IS INDIA A NATION?

— *See Page 3*

'THE NUMBER IS ENGAGED, SIR!'

By KIMARADHANA

What happens when a (fair) telephone operator turns an eavesdropper and taps her boss's calls!

Behind his back every one called him the Balance. "His baptismal name was Ramchandra. From the time when he first saw the light of day he never went without anything that he wanted. To give him his due credit he never wanted too much or too little. He had always taken the middle course and hence the Balance. His nurse averred that he never cried lustily; just a squeak or two to let the world know that he was hungry.

He grew up and proved that the "Child was father of the Man." He attained middle height. He was mid-weight. He dressed simply and in fashion. He smoked just now and then. He spoke but rarely and wisely and then all listened to him. He passed his examinations always in the second class. He did not stand on tip-toe, neither did he stoop. He walked when he could and took the bus only when he wanted. To cap all this, when his father died his lawyer informed him that he was heir to a 'midding' fortune.

It is here that we make his acquaintance. We see him as the proprietor of a flourishing commercial firm. Even the offices reflect credit on his philosophy. The uniforms of his peons are neither gaudy nor can they be passed over. Their pale blue catches one's eyes pleasingly. The brass work does not hurt one's eyes with polish; neither is it black. It just glows like dying embers. The doors do not creak. They just announce their opening as if they too know that Balance is about and does not like noise.

His attitude to his employees is neither condescending nor hilariously friendly. He gets the work done, making everyone feel that one ought to keep one's place. On the streets he never looks at the girls although he is a bachelor. He keeps to the middle of the pavement and crosses the road only where it is marked 'Cross Here', and that too after first looking to the right and then to the left. Taken all in all he is a commendable person; and that is what Padma, his smart telephone operator, thought and sighed over.

If he had any vice at all it was racing. You could not call it a vice as far as he was concerned, because his bets were always safe and sure. He backed only places and when he backed a win that horse always won in a canter and paid enough to make the punters mad—they had not their money it and the favourite had failed. It is here that the story gets interesting and another character walks in.

Padma, the telephone operator, was a beauty. Everyone thought so but few said so. The few who did say so were sights to see when Padma gave them their doses of bitter medicine. All left her severely alone. Padma did not mind it much but for Ramchandra. You see Padma was a modern and always shot high and took the stairs two at a time. She was punctual because Ramchandra was punctual and that was the only time she could get a glimpse of him. He just looked her over (she tingled when he did that) and passed up the stairs to his room. She lived for that one minute, for, from then on all she could hear was his 'hello' and his caller's 'hello'. Poor thing she did not know that Balance was not aware of her existence in his office.

It was different on Saturdays though. On Saturdays Padma left her conscience at home and never missed it. She clapped the phone on and listened for all she was worth. She waited as eagerly as any child for those 'tips' to come over. It was those tips that enabled her to dress as she did. Invariably those tips came over at about eleven-thirty in the morning. A gruff voice would call and imperiously demand 'Ramchandra please'. She would connect him and then listen. She would make a note of the numbers that were being passed over as 'good things' and jot down the instructions, too. When she left the office she would head for the race-course and blindly back the tips according to instructions. She was so ignored of racing that she did not even go in for a race-card or note the changes in jockeys or weights. She would back the tips alone and make a pile every time.

Saturdays were her gala days. On Saturdays she would meet Ramchandra at the booking windows very often. They would always be backing the same horses. For all his obtuseness and balance, Ramchandra began to take notice of the beautiful girl who always backed his horses. He began to muse over the miraculous coincidence. Even his "exclusive tips" did not elude the beautiful girl. She always had them.

Ramchandra was quite frankly interested. He began to take notice of her quite in a friendly way and when they met at the payout windows his lips would modulate a smile and hers would just tremble revealing an ivory whiteness between two coral strips. Ramchandra even cultivated a nodding acquaintance with her. He found the habit of a life-time a drag when it was the question of accosting a beautiful girl on the race course. So he began to lose his balance.

Many weeks passed by in utter agony for him. It is needless to say that Ramchandra had lost his balance by then. His behaviour was so odd that word went round in the office to the effect that Ramchandra was losing his mental balance! Padma was having quite a time, though. It did not last long. One day when Ramchandra drove up to the gate she was just passing in. She did not know what a stir she caused him. Poor Ramchandra, he rushed to the door-keeper and asked him the name of the girl who had just passed him. The door-keeper, quite astonished at the Lothario-like behaviour of the Boss, stammered out that Padma Devi was her name and that she was the telephone operator of Ramchandra & Co. On hearing this Ramchandra gave out quite an unbalanced peal of laughter and bolted into his office. Padma that day was quite busy because the Boss had a long list of calls to make and every time she had to say 'the number is engaged, Sir.'

It was the next Saturday that things happened. Padma came to the office that day in a becoming saree of pale green with a moss green jacket to show off. The voice came through and the usual 'good things' passed over—and were duly taken note of by Padma. Then Ramchandra quite unusually enough shouted into the phone 'I say, Damodar, don't miss "Princess Padma" in the last race. Put your shirt on her. The colours are green. Isn't she a beauty and won't she romp home? The number is eight."

Damodar said something about 'a d——d outsider' with no chance" and rung off. Padma heard Ramchandra chuckling as over some huge joke. Anyway she jotted down number eight for the last race.

She went the race course with an unusually light heart and started winning as soon as she saw Ramchandra. She became quite reckless with her bets and huge amounts were staked and tremendous winnings collected. The last race came along and Padma went and asked for a win ticket on number eight for Rs. 100. Ramchandra was just behind her. He got quite chummy and asked her what she had backed.

'Princess Padma', she said, 'and the colours are green. She can't be beaten, you'll see.'

'There is no Princess Padma on the course at all, unless of course you happen to be called Padma. Your colours are green too, and you must win. Excuse me, but for the race number nine is the horse. Shall I change your ticket for you?' Without waiting for her approval, he quietly took her ticket and got it changed to number nine. They watched the race together. Number nine won in a canter and paid enough to make honest men commit cool murder. Padma collected her winnings in a daze. Ramchandra suggested tea and Padma just smiled her approval. It happened over tea in the quiet 'room for two' as the board outside indicated. Ramchandra lost his balance completely and had to hold on to Padma tight; and as for Padma, she just dissolved!

Later Ramchandra drafted an advertisement for a telephone operator and Padma made one alteration in it—'the post is for males only.' Ramchandra grinned happily and said, 'I won't trust the phone any more.'

Padma snuggled closer to him and said, 'I always will. Princess Padma is a beauty. The colours are green and if I may ask, when is she going to romp home?'

Ramchandra spread out his hands as if in despair and mimicked, 'Just a minute please. The number is engaged, Sir.'

The waiters outside were a happy smile when he heard the peals of exhilarating laughter emanating from the room, and rubbed his hands in anticipation of a nice tip.

Pattern Of Post-War World Economic Order

By D. M. NAMJOSHI

It is not easy to presage the exact nature of the post-war world economic order. Even such a great world-renowned prophet like Karl Marx went wrong in his prediction about world economic development. What of lesser men then? Marx had predicted that socialistic economy would emerge only in a country which has fully developed the capitalist system. He had thought that England and Germany would evolve the socialistic economy earlier than other countries. But that did not happen. Russia, which was much backward in the development of capitalistic industrialization was the first to try to establish a socialistic economy.

PRESENT WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

Before we could visualize the future world economic order we must determine the present world economic order. There is no one and uniform economic order in the world to-day. Broadly speaking there are four main types of economic order in the world to-day. They are feudalism, capitalism, Fascism or Nazism and Socialism. Feudalism subsists over by far the greater part of the world. But it is nowhere in a dominant and dynamic role. It plays a secondary role subsidiary to the capitalist order. This may sound paradoxical. For capitalism is the antithesis of feudalism and capitalism supervenes on the supplantation of feudalism. But this is true only of capitalism in its stage of pristine purity. It is not true of capitalism in its imperialistic stage. British imperialism, which has been capitalist, has assigned feudalism in India such a secondary and subsidiary role. It has been possible, therefore, for capitalism and feudalism to co-exist in India. That has also been the case in most colonial and dependent units of the British Empire. Feudalism and capitalism co-exist in India because, if capitalism alone were to supervene in India, India would not play the role of a supplier of raw material to Britain and that of the consumer of finished British goods. British imperialism has, therefore, sought to keep India mainly in the feudal stage.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RIVALRY

One may take objection to the above statements by pointing out that there has been an appreciable amount of capitalist development in India. But this can easily be explained. This capitalist growth in India is incidental to the inner conflict developing in the growing capitalist order in Britain. That inner conflict is that of labour against the capitalist class. It is a dispute over the division of the spoils of imperialistic capitalism. Labour demands higher wages and social amenities and thus compels an indirect profit-sharing. For the capitalist class this means both increase in the costs of production and shrinkage of profits. Competition with foreign capitalists in the world market becomes harder. This induces the shifting of capital from the metropolitan country to the colonial and dependent units of the Empire. This is the genesis of the capitalist development in those units. First comes the foreign capital which is later on joined by indigenous capital and capitalism gets its start in the midst of a feudal economy.

THE MANUFACTURER VERSUS THE FINANCIER

There is a conflict, analogous to the conflict between the capitalist and labour classes, between the manufacturer and the financier. The capitalist manufacturer thrives on the exploitation of the labouring class. The financier thrives on the exploitation of the manufacturer. So long as the manufacturer makes handsome profits his financier draws handsome interests. But the conflict with the labouring class diminishes the manufacturer's profits and hence diminishes the interests of the financier. This tends to force finance capital to migrate to foreign countries where it is likely to get better terms. The manufacturer deprecates the growth of manufacturing concerns in other countries as prospective competitors to his own. While the manufacturer is an imperialist of one type, the finance capitalist is of another, which in effect is antagonistic to the former.

PARENT MANUFACTURER

National financiers tend to become international financiers. In the same way national manufacturers tend to become international manufacturers or parent manufacturers for the world. They become the manufacturers of capital goods. The U.S. manufacturers are the premier parent manufacturers of the world to-day. These manufacturers are not imperialist in outlook. That is because only free countries can be their better customers.

IF U. S. A. PREDOMINATES—

The present war is drawing to a close. It is now sure to end in an Anglo-American victory. U.S.A. is, therefore, likely to predominate in determining the future world economic order. That will lead to the political emancipation of most countries of the world. British capitalist imperialism will have received a definite setback. So also Nazi hegemony in Europe and Japanese co-prosperity dream in East Asia will meet their dooms. The question is, what type of economic order will emerge in the emancipated countries and in the world in general. In most emancipated countries the type of economic order will be mainly capitalist. For this is the type which will most suit U.S.A. who will be the predominant determining voice in the post-war world. These emancipated countries will have to build up new economies owing to the ravages wrought by their invaders. That is additional reason why they will prefer the capitalist order.

RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM IDEAL OF WORLD REVOLUTION

Russia has established socialism of a sort within its borders. That she is quite likely to retain. But she has received a severe setback as a result of the smashing blow which her industries have received at the hands of the Nazi invaders. She will have to rebuild these smashed industries. She will have to look to U. S. A. to help her do that. This will necessitate the abandonment on her part of her ideal of world revolution. Stalin has long since been taking steps in that direction. He will now be more confirmed in that policy. There is likely to be in Russia a greater modification of socialism than an augmentation of it.

THE PASSING OF THE NAZI INTERLUDE

Just as the Russian ideal of world revolution will have completely gone

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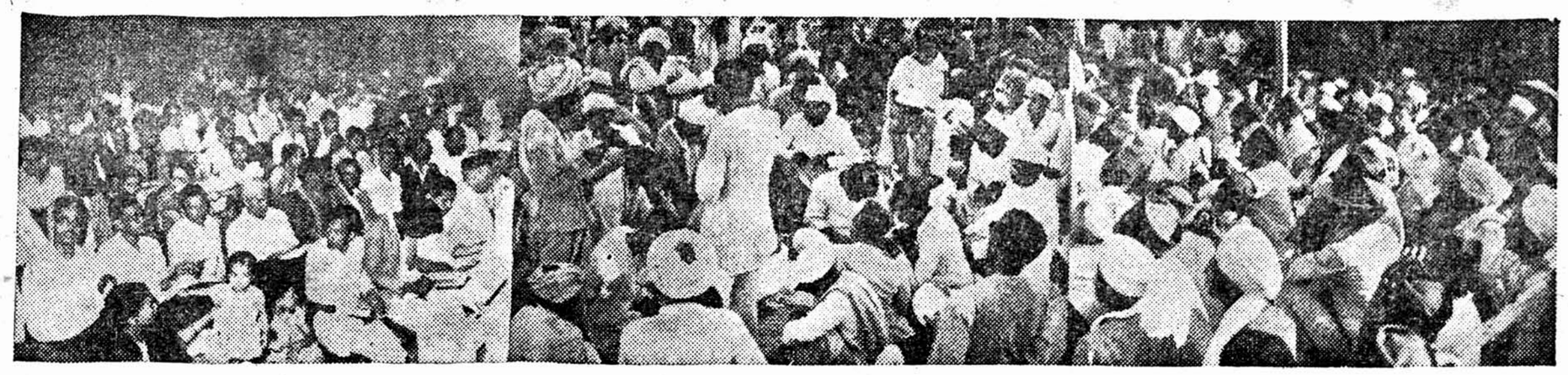

IS INDIA A NATION?

It has become a fashion of late for American writers on Indian politics to pose the question, "Is India a nation?" Many of them answer readily in the negative. Neither the question nor the answer is new for most British writers, though visiting American journalist, publicists, columnists and commentators seem to have caught the infection only recently.

In 1883 Sir John Seeley wrote: "The notion that India is a nationality rests upon that vulgar error which political science principally aims at eradicating. India is not a political name but only a geographical expression, like Europe or Africa. It does not mark the territory of a nation and a language but the territory of many nations and many languages." Five years later Sir John Strachey wrote: "This is the first and most essential thing to learn about India—that there is not and never was an India, possessing according to European ideas any sort of unity, physical, political, social or religious, no Indian nation, no 'people of India' of which we hear so much." And then for the next half century almost everybody from cold-weather tourists up to seemingly objective British Blue Books echoed the refrain.

What Is A Nation?

What is a nation and what is nationality? Any particular human group that shares a certain body of customs, traditions, standards, ideas, ideals, beliefs and institutions may be said to have a nationality. The term may connote the possession of all or some of these attributes. When such a nationality possesses in common an independent political system, a body of economic institutions, a religion, a language, a moral code, a family system, a set of spiritual values and a geographical entity, it may be called a nation.

Thus nationality is an elastic and even an elusive term. Like religion it is subjective and psychological. It is a condition of the mind, a sentiment, a way of feeling and an abiding loyalty. Of course no nationality can exist without at least some of these psychological attributes, but a nation need not have all of them. To put it broadly, a nation can dispense with a sense of unity in some particulars if it has that sense to a sufficient degree in others. At most it may be said that the more points of unity there are, the stronger the sense of nationhood.

Geographical Unity

What about India? The primary factor towards the making of a nation is geographical unity and territorial integrity. National frontiers are either natural, man-made or mere historical accidents, but whenever a homeland exists there is a strong prop to nationality. People living in the same geographical and climatic conditions, and under the same educational opportunities, tend to develop common Physical, mental and psychological traits.

India abundantly satisfies this primary requirement of nationhood. Surrounded by the sea on three sides and surmounted by the impregnable Himalayan peaks and the Hindu Kush ranges on the north, and thus cut off from the rest of Asia, the Indian peninsula enjoys an ideal geographical unity. It would be folly even to try to undo what nature has thus ordained in giving India the well-defined national frontiers of a single, undivided nation.

By S. CHANDRASEKHAR

Writing in "Asia And The Americas" New York, Mr. Chandrasekhar, who is on the Faculty of the Department of Oriental Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, asks a question that is the most vital issue in India to-day and gives a cogent, dispassionate and well-reasoned answer.

Test Of Language

The second major factor in the making of a nation is unity of language. Out of some sixteen important provincial languages, Hindustani (with both Hindi and Urdu scripts) is on the difficult path to becoming India's lingua franca. Some one hundred fifty millions out of nearly four hundred millions speak it and just as many more understand it in one or more of its variations.

Yet strictly speaking India still lacks the unity of language. The nationalists' efforts to make Hindustani the national language have been thwarted to some extent by obscurantist demagogues in a few provinces where the provincial languages command a kind of fanatical loyalty, as was the case in Madras Presidency. In recent years, however, these efforts are bearing some fruit. Millions of youngsters in the provinces are learning Hindustani though it is not their mother tongue. The ideal for the future is to enable every Indian child to learn the mother tongue (the provincial language). Hindustani (the national language which is also the mother tongue of many millions) and English as the international language. Today, where Hindustani fails to serve national purposes, the English language does the job among educated Indians.

But the want of a native common language all over India does not disqualify India as a nation. The integrity of the Soviet Union as a nation has not been impaired by the numerous languages spoken within her frontiers. Canada manages two official languages without any insurmountable barrier. Switzerland, with a population less than that of New York City, is politically stable with her people speaking French, German, Italian and Romanisch. China is getting along with her many dialects. On the other hand it should not be forgotten that unity of language does not in itself create a nation. The British, the Americans, the Canadians and the Australians all speak English of a sort, but they do not all of them constitute a single nation.

Racial Purity

A nation is not necessarily a community based on "racial" homogeneity. No country, not even Hitler's "Aryan" Germany, can claim racial purity. The modern Italian nation was formed out of Romans, Teutons, Etruscans, Greeks, Arabs and others. Gauls, Romans, Goths, Britons and others have contributed to make the present French. The Celt, the Saxon, the Dane, the Norman and others have coalesced into the modern Britisher. As for the United States, every conceivable "race" has entered the blood stream of the American nation.

Thus, the Indians inhabiting the different provinces of India cannot be called different "races" any more than the modern Yorkshireman and the modern Northumbrian can be classed as belonging to different "races". The Pathan and the Punjabi, the Bengali and the Gujerati, the Mahratta and the Rajput, the Andhra and the Tamil, the Kanarese and the Malyali—all belong to the same "racial" stock. The superficial and external differences between the people of different provinces of India and even between the adherents of different faiths do not constitute racial differences. In fact, modern anthropological evidence has proved that "race", as the term is used in popular parlance, is essentially a myth. There is no pure "race" in any nation, and in the determination of national lines in general, "race" is no longer important. Hence the talk of India as a land of many mutually antagonistic "races", still to be found in too many western books on India, has no relation to scientific fact.

The fact that certain "aboriginal" groups (comparable roughly to American Indians on reservations) are preserved in India as a happy hunting ground for Indian and British anthropologists does not disprove the statement that India has no "race" problem in any accurate meaning of that term.

But India has made 'progress", for if one is to believe the propagandists, India has suddenly emerged in recent months from being a country of "many races" to being one of two! This agitation to foist an unscientific "dual nation" theory of India on an unsuspecting public has been engineered for narrow political ends.

Religion

A discussion of the Hindu-Muslim question or Hindustan vs Pakistan (a separate Indian Muslim State) is out of place here, but it leads to the question whether unity or religion is an indispensable factor in nationality. India, by virtue of her splendid historically proven qualities of tolerance, forbearance, and hospitality, has become a land of many faiths, all the way from Animism to Zoroastrianism.

Nearly three hundred millions follow the ancient and indigenous religion of Hinduism and its triple passive and protestant offshoots of Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. Only Islam and Christianity, and in a very small way Judaism and Zoroastrianism, are alien to India. But fortunately the followers of these alien faiths are not aliens in any sense. For these religions, introduced from without though they are, have to some extent been Indianized, or rather Hinduized, thanks to the compulsive cultural force of Hinduism.

While the Indian Buddha has developed slant eyes and yellow-tinged cherub cheeks in Burma, China and Japan, the Semite Jesus Christ has lost his "rosy" cheeks and "blue" eyes in India. The habits, customs, traditions and languages of the Muslims of India conform to a regional cultural pattern which they possess in common with the Hindus and other religionists. The average Muslim in India has far more in common with non-Muslim Indians than he has with Afghans, Arabs, Turks and Egyptians and other co-religionists elsewhere in the world.

In progressive countries religion is rightly becoming more and more an individual and private affair and it is seldom dragged into politics. Despite the religious strife of the past in the West, this way has been adopted by the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom and several other countries.

In India unfortunately political parties have been developed on religious lines. Although Mahatma Gandhi's spiritualization of Indian politics has dramatized India's struggle for freedom and evoked a tremendous response from the religious-minded masses, it has proved to be a poor blessing to-day, when certain others of lesser stature, like Mr. M. A. Jinnah, are trying to do the same in the light of their own religious convictions, but for communal ends.

In all the democratic countries political life has been fostered by means of party government based on different political and economic ideologies. Thus we have Socialists, Communists, Labourites, Liberals, Conservatives, and so on. And a Socialist or a Conservative may be a Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Hindu, or agnostic. In India, however, political parties (except the leading progressive and representative Indian National Congress) are still based on religious affiliations, as they were not so long ago in many European countries. Thus some Muslim democrats Socialists, Communists and "Fascists" are encouraged to get together into a party like the Muslim League! Some Hindus of all economic and political persuasions get together and call themselves the Hindu Mahasabha! These religious parties for political ends go on proliferating into further groups on principles that would amaze any political scientist. The result is that communalism (not Communism!) a kind of magnified nepotism, largely unknown in the West has become the grand peculiarity of Indian politics.

Except for this slight religious—or shall we say pseudo-religious?—aberation, the presence of many religions in India is not a stumbling block to the making of Indian nationhood. What India needs in this respect is not a drilled and dragooned uniform State faith like Nazism or Shintoism but religious tolerance and forbearance born out of mutual study, respect and understanding. Just as despite Hitler, the Jews and the Gentiles continue to live in Harmony in the New World, the Hindus and all minorities in India could live amicably as *Indians* if Indian affairs could be run in the interests of India.

This demands a national education of the masses as well as the removal of the alien power which seems to have such an unholy interest in Indian domestic disunity, India needs a programme of national education like the American programme of citizenship training for "Americanization" by which diverse racial and cultural immigrant and native groups are welded into a single, powerful and unified nation. But while the progressive American government strives for assimilation and forges unity between various racial minorities, the British Government in India has consistently sought to emphasize the differences and perpetuate them by communal and separate electorates and other harmful legislative measures.

The cleavage between the two major religious bodies has become wider of late. Yet the claim that the Muslims and Hindus constitute two different nations because of their different religious affiliations is simply preposterous. The Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees do not belong to different nations any more than the Protestants, Catholics and Jews in the United States or the United Kingdom belong to different nations.

Cultural Fabric

What about the cultural unity of India? That there has been a deep and fundamental unity pervading Indian culture continuously for some five thousand years cannot be denied. But Indian culture is not a unified culture like the German. Bri-

(Continued On Page 4)

Origin And Development Of Student Movement In India

By P. M. Joshi

"Freedom, Peace and Progress" has been the slogan that has inspired thousands of Indian students all over the country. For the last nine years this slogan has mobilised students and built up a powerful, progressive student movement. Student movement is international in character, as students all over the world are moved and inspired by the same ideals of progressive thought and action. Hence student movement in India will always try, as in the past, to align and identify itself with the downtrodden people of the world. Our struggle shall go on with the same vigour and vitality till the struggle of the people of the world comes to an end and order based on social justice and equality is established. In a slave country like ours, however, our student movement must become the integral part of the movement for national emancipation.

CHILD OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE

The students' movement in India is born out of the national struggle. The national movement when it assumed a mass basis felt it necessary to mobilise the students. If the national movement has to take a firm root in the masses of workers and peasants, it must have a band of intellectual workers at its disposal. This necessity of the national movement has given birth to the student movement. Organised students form a progressive force in the social struggle of society. Organised students alone can carry the message of real peace in the world when exploitation of man by man has ceased.

The educational authorities with all the patchwork of educational reforms cannot mould the life of students so long as social and governmental forces work against them. Parents have very little time in these days to look after their children. So it is the organisation of the students which alone can influence and mould the life of the students. It can make them conscious of the defects of the educational system in which they are enveloped. It infuses in the spirit of fighting against the circumstances. It trains them to understand the current problems of life.

If the student movement forms part of the national movement, why this insistence on maintaining a separate identity? Cannot the students be organised in a national organisation pledged to national independence? Is it merely a false sense of prestige and importance that weighs with the advocates of the policy? Although the student movement has to play an important role in the national movement it must be organised on independent lines for two reasons. (1) The students must have an independent and forward policy. (2) It must be kept aloof from the party politics that mars the general interest of the organisation.

This new organisation of the student movement fundamentally differs from the old thesis in two respects. It claims an independent political role for the student movement and recognises the student movement as a revolutionary force in itself. We, in fact, are the nation. It is our freedom that we are fighting for, it is our peace that we will defend, and the progress can only be our progress leading to full and equal opportunities of living a good life, a guarantee of material and cultural development. Of course, we fight for our countrymen as our countrymen are fighting for us. But essentially, we will be fighting for our interests, for our own rights and because of our life, our happiness, as our present as well our future entirely depends upon the success or failure of the struggle.

When we say the student movement must remain national in character, what we essentially mean is that it must always be viewed as part of the anti-Imperialist movement in which people of all classes actively participate. Nationalism is the urge of the subject people to obtain political power in order to prevent further exploitation.

ORIGIN OF STUDENT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

No definite time can be assigned to the origin of student movement in India. The modern student movement might have originated under the influence of patriots like Sir Syed Ahmed and Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the two greatest reformers of their time, who did much for the spread of education.

We know of some consciousness among students in 1884 when they protested against the holding of the I.C.S. competition in England. This consciousness received a fillip in Maharashtra under the influence of Lokmanya Tilak and in Bengal by its Partition in 1905. The Bengal students as a protest against the Partition of Bengal left schools and colleges. They advocated the cause of Swadeshi. This movement became quite strong and ultimately succeeded. During this very period Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh played a prominent part to arouse the students in Punjab.

The second phase of the student activities was visible after 1919 during the Rowlatt Act agitation and the first Gandhian non-violent non-co-operation. There came repression and suppression in the wake of the Great War. The Rowlatt Act Day was celebrated throughout the country and the students organized processions and hartals. In 1921 Gandhiji launched the first Civil Disobedience movement. He exhorted students to leave schools and colleges and actively participate in this campaign. The students generally responded to this call and vacated their class-rooms. The regime of Martial Law in Punjab brought the Punjab students more close. National colleges were started at Lahore and Aligarh while Vidyapiths were established at Benares and Gujrat.

It was during this time that students felt the need of an independent and separate student organisation. Some Student Unions were established in Bengal and Maharashtra. It was in 1927 that the first real student organisation was brought into existence in India. The first Lahore Students' Conference under the presidentship of the late Lala Lajpat Rai attracted students in thousands. Other provinces followed the example of the Punjab and organised local student organisations.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The year 1930 witnessed the second Non-Co-operation movement. There was once again a call for sacrifice. The student organisations welcomed it. Students led processions, organised hartals, and courted imprisonment. The Punjab Students' Union, and student organizations in Bengal and Bombay were declared unlawful. In 1934 there came into existence Student Unions, almost at every important educational centre. Student Conferences were held at various places.

Though there came into existence many important student organisations like the Punjab Students' Union, Bengal Provincial Students' Federation and U. P. Students' Federation, yet no effort was made upto 1935 to link them in to an All-India organisation. It was in August, 1936, that the 1st All-India Students' Conference was convened at Lucknow under the presidentship of Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawahar opened the Conference. This Conference established the All-India Students' Federation. Students from the Punjab, U. P., C. P., Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa attended this Conference. So it was in fact in 1936 that a powerful and organised student movement in India was established and manifested in the All-India Students' Federation. Com Prem Narayan Bhargav, Ansar Harwani, Balram Singh were its pioneers.

The aims and objects of the Federation are:—(1) To encourage cultural and intellectual co-operation on equal terms between the students of various provinces and Indian States, and between students of India and other parts of the world. (2) To suggest improvements in the present system of education. (3) To safeguard the rights of the student community. (4) To prepare the students for citizenship, in order to take their due share in the struggle for complete national freedom, by arousing their political, social and economic consciousness. The All-India Students' Federation primarily aims to unite students on their common grievances. It has organised many processions, strikes and marches to ventilate their grievances. Not only that, the Federation takes a keen interest in Indian and International problems.

NEHRU AND JINNAH ON SAME PLATFORM!

The first All-India Students' Conference was held at Lucknow in August 1936. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru opened the Conference and Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. Com. Prem Narayan Bhargav of U.P. was elected as the General-Secretary of the Federation.

The second All-India Students' Conference met at Lahore under the presidentship of Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose during November 1936.

The Third Conference met at Madras during the X'mas of 1937 under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Massani. Com. Ansar Harwani of Aligarh was elected as the General-Secretary.

The Fourth Conference met at Calcutta under the presidentship of Dr. Ashraf during December 1938. Com. M. L. Shah was elected as the General-Secretary.

The Fifth Conference met at Delhi under the presidentship of Subhas Bose in 1939. Com. Shah was re-elected as General-Secretary.

The Sixth Conference met at Nagpur under the presidentship of Madan Mohan Babu the President of Bihar Youth League in 1940. Com. Shah again re-elected as G. S.

The Seventh Conference met at Patna under the presidentship of Yusuf Meheralli during December 1941. Com. A. Z. Zaidi was elected as the General-Secretary.

SPLIT BETWEEN NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS

Till 1940, the nationalists and the communists were working together inspite of mutual differences, ideological as well as organisational. The war, however, accentuated these differences and the theoretical differences culminated in a clash. This clash divided student India. Even to-day the camps remain hostile and pitched against each other. This opposition should not be misinterpreted as mere vagaries of youthful politics. The opposition has deeper basis. It indicates a fundamental differences in outlook, in approach, in ideology, in programme, one essentially national—the other, not purely international but having extra-territorial loyalties

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SERVE INDIA WITH THE

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AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

Is India A Nation?

(Continued from Page 3)

tish or French; it is of a composite type and the component parts stand out in bold relief, as in the United States where every immigrant group has brought with it its own particular culture patterns and almost blended them into the melting pot of the American way of life. In India there are various regional and linguistic cultural blocs like Bengali culture, Maharashtra culture, Andhra culture, Tamil culture, Kerala culture and so on. Despite the centripetal forces that are binding all these different cultural patterns into one strengthening unity, distinctive features of certain provincial and regional cultures still stand out in bold relief. They are bound to continue, for India's cultural unity is bound to be a federal one like that of the Soviet Union. India thus presents a colourful cultural diversity and not a dull colourless uniformity.

This, of course, does not mean that the process of assimilation and Indianization of the minority culture patterns has been completed. The lack of assimilation does sometimes constitute a problem and raises acute issues, though the fact that there is no immigration of new groups into India is of tremendous help in building up the nation. Leaders who have India's welfare at heart might well profit from American experience in this regard. An effort in the right direction will be an acceleration of intercaste, interprovincial and interreligious exchanges and marriages.

To become a strong nation, India's castes and communal groups need not be merged into a common mass so as to resemble the clourless drab which results from mixing many colours. Rather that these castes and communal strains might be woven into a brilliant fabric, in which none of the colours have been destroyed but all, preserved in their original hues, are so blended as to gain new lustre from the new association and contrasts.

Is then India a nation? There can be only one answer to this question.

PROGRAMME FOR NINTH AUGUST

NO MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

LIQUIDATION OF BENGAL FEARED

Dr. Shyamaprosad Confronts Mahatma With Pakistan Map Of Province

WARDHA, Aug. 5

Various points in Mr. Rajagopalachari's plan for communal settlement came in for trenchant criticism at the hands of Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Working President, Hindu Mahasabha when he met Gandiji this afternoon at Sevagram Ashram, Rajaji and Mr. Manoranjan Choudhury, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, were present during Syamprasad-Gandhi discussions.

The 'United Press' learns that in the course of the prolonged talks Dr. Mookerjee quoted extensively from Gandhiji's statements and writings in "Harijan" from 1940 to 1942 and pointed out glaring inconsistencies between them and his latest attitude on the question of vivisection of India. He also placed before the Mahatma a number of maps of Bengal which he sketched showing what would be the actual condition of Bengal if Rajaji's proposals were accepted and now in the event of materialisation of this plan there would be a perpetual civil war in Bengal resulting ultimately in complete liquidation of the Province.

Earlier Dr. Syamaprasad in the course of his talks with the "United Press" Special Representative, said it would be a dissaster if fifty years' struggle for national unity and integrity collapsed because of the four years' cry for Pakistan. "The principal issue facing India at this critical juncture is the achievement of independence", Dr. Mookerjee said, "and the plan of vivisection embodied in the Lahore resolution of the League and conceded in the latest communal formula will not bring that goal nearer. Disintegration of India would only lead to perpetual slavery of her millions of sons and daughters".

Dr. Syamaprasad further told the "United Press" that the principle of self-determination on religious basis was never granted to any nation in the history of the world and that the right to secede can only be considered on linguistic basis.

Earlier Dr. Mookerjee who was given an enthusiastic reception at the station on his arrival this morning had two hours' informal discussions with the local Mahasabha workers wherein Dr. Moonje who had also accompanied Dr. Mookerjee to Wardha, participated.

Mookerjee-Gandhi Talks

SEVAGRAM, Aug. 5.

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee had a ninety, minute interview with Mahatma Gandhi today when he is understood to have acquainted him with his own Dr. Savarkar's and Bengal's reaction to the Rajagopalachari formula.

Later Dr Mookerjee was closeted with Mr C. Rajagopalachari for an hour and a half

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have appreciated the way Dr. Mookerjee presented his case fully supported by facts and figures.—A. P.

CHOICE FALL ON BOMBAY FOR SYMBOLIC ACT

Mahatma's Advice To Congressmen How To Act On Date That Was "A Turning Point In India's Fight For Freedom"

In response to inquiries, Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement, advises Congressmen as to their conduct on Ninth August. He says: "Mass Civil Disobedience cannot be offered now, but Mass Civil Disobedience is one thing and individual action in the sense of self-respect and liberty is wholly another. It is a universal duty for all time the discharge of which requires no sanction save that of one's own conscience".

Gandhiji advises that in all places except Bombay Congressmen should not disregard special police prohibition for that day. "For Bombay, I have given advice through the Mayor".

SEVAGRAM, Aug. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press in connection with the forthcoming 9th August:

"Many Congressmen ask me how to celebrate the forthcoming Ninth of August. That date was a turning point in India's fight for freedom. I had intended to spend Ninth August, 1942, in peaceful introspection and to inaugurate negotiations for a settlement. But the Government or Fate had decided otherwise. The Government went mad, and so did some people. Sabotage and the like were resorted to and many things were done in the Congress name or in my name. I am aware that I do not represent the Congress mind always. Many Congressmen repudiate my non-violence. The Working Committee is the only body which can legitimately and truly represent the Congress

MAHATMA'S ADVICE

"As an old servant of the country, however, I can advise, and Congressmen are at liberty to treat my advice as instructions.

I have already said that mass civil disobedience cannot be offered now; but mass civil disobedience is one thing and individual action in the sense of self-respect and liberty is wholly another. It is a universal duty for all time the discharge of which requires no sanction save that of one's own conscience.

In a previous Note I have pointed out when and where the duty arises. But the forthcoming Ninth is a special occasion. There has arisen much misunderstanding about Congress purpose and mine. I must avoid all avoidable risks. Therefore, in all places except in Bombay my advice is not to disregard special police prohibitions for that day

For Bombay I have already given advice through the Mayor of Bombay. I need not reiterate the advice here I have selected Bombay as the most suitable place for the simple reason that it is most easily accessible to me and is the place where the historic meeting of August 1942 was held. Whatever it is to be, it will be a symbolic act.

Curiosity is natural and pardonable, but I plea for restraint. The self-imposed curb will be good for the country.

My work will be finished if I succeed in carrying conviction to the human family, that every man or woman, however weak in body, is the guardian of his or her self-respect and liberty. This defence avails, though the whole world may be against the individual resister.

I have suggested the present symbolic procedure to see whether those who organise the demonstration have co-operation from the local public Freedom of 400 million people through purely non-violent effort is not to be gained without learning the virtue of iron discipline—not imposed from without, but sprung naturally from within. Without the requisite discipline non-violence can only be a veneer.

TO THOSE UNDERGROUND

"The second thing that I should like done on the forthcoming Ninth August is for those who have gone underground to discover themselves. They can do so by informing the authorities of their movements and whereabouts or by simply and naturally doing their work in the open without any attempt to evade or elude the police

To go underground is to elude the police. Therefore, real discovery is to discover oneself to the party eluded. Nothing should be done unless the conviction has gone home that a particular action is essential for the cause. In the absence of such a conviction, those who see this note may ignore it and should follow what they consider best for the country.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

What everyone should do on the Ninth, whether they have the conviction as to non-violence or not, or whether they are Congressmen or not, is to carry out on the Ninth the whole or any part of the Fourteenfold programme reiterated in my rerecent Note. Just, for example, everyone should spin. Communities should find ways of giving expression to mutual understanding and brotherhood. Hindus and Muslims may organise joint programmes of prayers—God may bless the Qaid-e-Azam and me with wisdom to reach a common understanding in the interests of India. Hindus should visit Harijans and render them the service they need. The spirit of service and helpfulness should pervade the atmosphere everywhere

I have experienced friendliness from Englishmen and Americans wherever I have met them, whether officials or laymen I invite their co-operation especially on the Ninth. Let them realise that the August resolution was not conceived in hatred. It was an unvarnished statement of the natural right of the people of this land.

To those who share my faith I would advise fasting and prayers on the auspicious day. This must not be a mechanical act. It must be done without ostentation for self-purification and penance Its uplifting power is capable of being vested by every individual for himself. If the demonstration is carried out in the spirit in which I have conceived it, I have no doubt that it will lead to an early end of the misery of the masses."—A.P.

Gwyer Wants Clarification On Plebiscite And Separation

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5.

In a Note on the question of self-determination in Mr. Rajagopalachariar's formula and in the Cripps Offer, Sir Maurice Gwyer, former Chief Justice, Federal Court says:

"There is one point in Mr. Rajagopalachariar's formula for the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question, especially in relation to the Cripps Offer, which needs some clarification, viz. when precisely the issue of separation is to be decided The formula only says:

"After the termination of the war a Commission shall be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north-west and north-east of India, wherein the Muslim population is in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated a plebiscite of all the inhabitants held on the basis of adult suffrage or other practicable franchise shall ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan."

"What is not clear is whether under this formula the vote on separation is to be taken after the constitution has been drafted by the All-India Constitution Making Body as envisaged in the Cripps offer. It is possible that the word "ultimately" was merely inserted for the purpose of securing a measure of flexibility in the time-table; but in the Cripps Offer, it will be recalled the vote on the separation of provinces from an All-India Union is to be taken only when the picture of the constitution made by the Constitution Making Body is clear to all, and the voters are, therefore, in a position to decide whether the final constitution which has emerged from the labours of the Constitution Making Body is one under which they would be willing to live or whether it is of a kind which makes them prefer separation.

"I need hardly say that I am not expressing any opinion in favour of one interpretation or the other; but it seems to me so important that a point of this kind should not be left in any doubt that I have ventured to draw attention to it.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

(COTTON OCTOBER)

New York, Aug. 5.

Previous Closing	.....	21.02
Today's Opening	.....	21.09
Difference	.....	+07
Today's Closing	.....	21.14
Difference	.....	+12

WE ARE ENEMIES OF NONE

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

Asked if he would invite proposals from other minorities Mr. Jinnah told to pressmen: "We two (Gandhiji and Jinnah) are not the enemy of any particular community and we are meeting and our one and sole desire is to secure freedom for all sections of the people of this country".

(See Page 8.)

MAYOR CALLS PRESS CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

In response to the request from the press Mr Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay and President of the B. P. C. C., wishes to meet the press representatives to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at his residence at Walkeshwar, in relation to Gandhiji's statement.

Mr. Master says that for want of time he could not issue individual invitations and the Press will accept this general invitation.—United Press.

SUPREME COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Plans For Arming Of Whole Population

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Tokyo Radio to-day announced the setting up of a Supreme Council for the Direction of the war. The statement says: "In order to map our basic policy for directing the war and effecting greater harmony and co-ordination between the fighting and the civil services, a Supreme Council for the direction of war has been organised with Imperial sanction. With the formation of this Supreme Council the Liaison Council between the Imperial Headquarters and Government, hitherto in existence, has been abolished. However, it has been decided that a regular weekly meeting shall take place between the Imperial Headquarters and Government for exchange of information".

The Tokyo Radio also announced the appointment of Vice-Admiral Seibi Inouye as Vice-Minister for the Navy to succeed Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka. Vice-Admiral Inoye was formerly Chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters and served in the important post since August 1941", the Radio said:

A German report from Tokyo said that the Japanese Cabinet has also decided to take steps for the arming of the whole population at the earliest possible moment. Responsible authorities of the Army, Navy and the Ministry of Education will at once study details of the scheme".

The Japanese News Agency stated that General Kuntaki Koiso, Japan's new Prime Minister, in an audience with the Emperor to-day "pledged himself to bring the full weight of the National Administration and the armed forces to bear on the prosecution of the war."

Later General Koiso issued a statement in which he said that the Emperor had commanded him "to coordinate and adjust the nation's political and military strength through the New Supreme Council and leave nothing undone in the prosecution of the war." The Prime Minister added that he would face squarely the situation confronting the nation and expressed his confidence that Government, the fighting services and the people would forge ahead harmoniously and unite their efforts in a spirit of self-sacrifice to carry the Greater East Asia war to victory.

Blank Cheque To Jinnah?

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

According to a report current here, it is stated that Gandhiji will offer a blank cheque to Mr Jinnah when he meets the Muslim leader. Mahatmaji is credited with the desire to bring about Congress-Muslim League unity, whatever the cost may be. Both the Muslim League and the Congress will then join hands and give united fight to the British Government for securing India's independence.

As the Muslim League also stands for independence which Mr Jinnah reiterated at Lahore practically no differences now remain between two leaders, and political circles are looking forward breathlessly to the new historic Gandhi-Jinnah deal. These quarters also believe that Mr Jinnah will rise equal to the occasion, as a great patriot when he meets Mahatma. Gandhiji will stoop to conquer, and the world is going to witness a unique demonstration of Mahatma Gandhi's technique of Satyagraha and Mr Jinnah's true greatness and nobility this time.

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left this evening for Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Anthony Eden Drops A Hint (?)

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

AUGUST, 4.

Turkey has broken off diplomatic and economic relations with Germany. Finnish resistance is crumbling. The Americans have broken into Brittany. The Red Army is knocking on the gates of Warsaw and East Prussia.

Quite a big bill of news for a week. All those events separately and cumulatively reveal which way the war is going—and at what rate. The most significant pointer about the quickening tempo of hostilities was dropped, however, by Mr Anthony Eden during the Parliamentary debate on Wednesday last.

Winding up the debate, he gave the assurance that Parliament would be recalled earlier if necessary, and added: "Should it happen that unconditional surrender takes place during the recess, Parliament will at once be recalled". Now the most interesting point about this promise is that Parliament stands prorogued only until September 26. Does the British Foreign Minister mean to suggest that he expects complete German collapse before that date i.e., within the next seven weeks?

Mr. Eden is not given to wishful thinking or facile promises. He is not infected by the ebullience of his Chief. He formulates his opinions after deep deliberation and is always guarded in his expressions. Only recently, when everybody was busy speculating hopefully about the alleged attempt on Hitler's life, he struck a note of caution in the Commons. He refused to make a "considered statement" on the ground of insufficient information. "If I have been specially cautious to-day" observed Mr. Eden, "it was after consideration by the Cabinet last night, and we thought a cautious note was the right one to strike."

Justified Confidence

And yet here he is coolly informing the Commons within eight days that he would summon them promptly if Germany surrenders unconditionally during the recess! Rather a mystifying statement unless Mr. Eden is now convinced that Nazi Germany has definitely reached the breaking point and that it may collapse any moment now. Mr. Churchill also called his last—and perhaps most optimistic—war review "a sweeping glance at this world-wide war as it approaches perhaps its closing phase".

The confidence of the British Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary is amply borne out by the bill of news detailed at the outset. To begin with Turkey, she has at last come down from the fence on which she has been balancing so dexterously ever since the war began. The caution —even reluctance—with which she has taken this step is writ large upon her action. Even now she has not declared war upon Germany—only broken off relations and handed over his passport to Ambassador Papen, who, apart from anything else must be terribly sorry to have to be back in the Reich just when matters are coming to a boil!

At Last!

What will be Hitler's reaction to this affront? He does not recognize diplomatic niceties and will wonder what on earth is the difference between the breaking of relations and a downright declaration of war. He never bothered to declare war upon anybody. He just struck his enemy down. It is easy to see what his response would have been if Turkey had taken the present step three years ago, a year ago—or even three months ago. His stukas would have come roaring in the twinkling of an eye and razed Istanbul and Smyrna and Ankara to the ground. None could dare to defy the mighty Fuehrer then and escape the consequences.

The point is that the Turks have gathered courage in both hands and done it at last. Even now, out of sheer pique Hitler may strike Turkey and add one more to the number of his enemies. But the Turks know too well that it will be the blow of a dying man and that it will help only to ingratiate them still further in the good books of the Allies. President Ismet Inonu and his colleagues are hardheaded realists and while always professing their ideological affinity to the Allied cause, they so long stuck leechlike to their neutrality.

Not all the pleadings and persuasions of the Allies prevailed upon them. They withstood Churchill's blandishments at Adana and at Cairo, as also his later browbeating in London. Even the stoppage of supplies by Britain and America did not coerce them into premature action. Ideology is good but Realpolitik is better still. And after all there was something paradoxical in the Allied pressure upon Turkey to join the war and upon Spain to maintain its neutrality.

What diplomacy failed to do, the course of war itself has done. The Nazis no longer sit like hungry wolves on the doorstep of Turkey. They are casting uneasy glances behind their back in apprehension of what is happening in their homeland. The legions which were goose-stepping in the Crimea have been liquidated. The Red Army is pressing on the doors of the Reich itself. The Allied Second Front began miraculously and is progressing brilliantly. In Italy the fighting has reduced itself to a delaying action. The Balkans are like a festering boil on Festung Europa—that was!

Infectious Example

And so the Turks have deigned at last to walk into the Allied parlour—to reserve their seat in advance at the peace table! They are no longer afraid of the big, bad wolf, though even now they wouldn't be the first to cast a stone at it. Its present non-belligerency is as much a triumph for Turkey as was its previous neutrality. After all why should they have joined—or even now join a war which is not of their making. At the same time they cannot afford to be frozen out of the peace negotiations. And so they have secured themselves the best of both worlds

Hats off to Turkey and may she manage to the end to remain out of the Armageddon.

The example of Turkey is likely to prove contagious and of all the dupes and satellites of Germany it is the Finns who have caught the infection first. President Ryti has resigned in favour of Marshal Mannerheim, who it is said is the only Finnish statesman with broad enough shoulders to bear the burden of unconditional surrender. So many forecasts about Finland have been falsified, however that it is better to await developments than to indulge in wishful thinking.

The battle of Normandy went exceptionally well during the last week. In fact it has become the battle of Brittany after the break-through on the west flank of the Allied bridgehead. The American capture of Avaranches and Rennes followed quickly upon each other and their spearheads are now thrusting towards the important bases of St. Malo, Brest and St Nazaire. The present drive threatens German garrisons on the north coast of the Brest peninsula as also the armies to the south. In fact the whole German line in Normandy is in danger of being rolled up now

It is perhaps this realization which has prevailed upon Rommel to begin a big withdrawal in the centre. In the last week alone he has given 18,000 prisoners and his total casualties since June 6 have reached 160,000. He cannot afford a repetition of last week. It is significant, however, that though he was compelled to give up ground to the British Second Army his resistance in the Vil'ers-Bocage-Aunay sector is stiffening. General Montgomery nevertheless is entirely satisfied with the position. He declared: "The progress is excellent. We are hitting the Hun a good crack. It is all going very well".

They Pluck Them!

The Russian front presents a fateful picture with the shadows of the Red Army falling upon the capital of Poland and the frontiers of East Prussia. In Warsaw they are saying "Rokossovsky Kommt"—Rokossovsky is coming! According to a German military spokesman however, Warsaw has already been by-passed by a Soviet column—which would be in keeping with the technique recently perfected by the Red Army. They no longer storm into German bastions—they pluck them!

The Polish Guerillas have already anticipated the Russian Army and risen up from their underground cells to fight the Fascists. Heavy fighting is already going on in the streets of Warsaw and considerable areas of the city are already in the hands of the patriot forces. This would, of course, be in keeping with the heroic traditions of the Polish capital, which withstood the first irresistible tide of German victory for weeks on end in 1939.

The Polish Prime Minister has already met Molotov and the stage is set for his meeting with Stalin. M. Mikolajezyk is said to be confident of a settlement and the British Government is exerting its good offices to bring about a rapprochement among all the parties concerned.

The cutting of all land communications between the northern Baltic States and the Reich has not shaken Hitler's determination to stage another Stalingrad in the Baltic. It was this decision which was said to have touched off the revolt of the Generals. According to a Soviet "communique" the Fuehrer has ordered Colonel General Schemer, the recently appointed Commander, "to use all available resources for the defence of the Baltic". The General has accordingly ordered his troops "to take root in the earth"!

It is difficult to comprehend this Stalingrad strategy unless Hitler believes that thereby he is providing a protective screen for East Prussia This is a vain hope as the Red Army is inexorably nearing the Reich border and has already captured two frontier towns. It may be that the Nazis have made all-out preparations for defending the sacred Fatherland soil and that their prolonged retreat will stop on the border

As a military correspondent put it, however, "We have now left the realm of calculable military factors and entered the region of the unpredictable, where almost any success is possible to the Russian arms".

The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Vad 2, 2000
Muslm : Shaban 16, 1363
Parsi : Aspandarmad 7, 1313
Sunrise : 7-17 a m, Sunset 8-11 p m.
Hightide : 1-40, 14-20.
Lowtide : 7-42, 20-29

To-day's Engagements

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT : Of late Mr. D. K. Rahalkar, A M, Babu Panalal Jain High School Hall, at 4 p.m.

MINT WORKERS' UNION : The fifth Annual General Meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Rd., Girgaum today (Sunday) at 9-30 a)m.

WOODLAND SPORTS CLUB: Annual General Meeting today (Sunday) 2-30 p m Club Premises, Mahim.

SOUTH INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY: Annual General Meeting, today (Sunday) at 4 p m at Society's school premises, Opposite Nappoo Gardens, Matunga (G. I. P.).

VOCAL MUSIC : By Mr. K. G. Ingle, "Darbar Musician" of Ichalkaranji and Mr. Bhaiyasaheb Deshpande of Murtijapur and Dance by Miss Kamatini Naik today (Sunday) at 5-0 p m (N S T) sharp, at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Public Lecture on "Our Destiny—Whence; How; Whither?" Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain today (Sunday) 6-15 p.m.

MALAYALEE YUVAJANA SANGHAM : A Literary meeting of the Sangham will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p m at R. A. Podar College Commerce Hall, Matunga when Vidwan Kumaran will speak on "Literature and Social Service".

GAUDIYA MISSION : Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Effect of listening to Drive name and quality" in English, Culliandas Bldg., Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION : Professor C. N. Vakil to speak on 'Sterling Balances at University Convocation Hall, today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

MATUNGA COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ : A meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p m in the Pioneer Middle School, Telang Road, Matunga, when Mr. V. Damoder will speak on the subject "Drama".

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL : The ninth annual meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 9 a m at Matunga Premier School to adopt the annual report and elect new office bearers and managing committee.

VILEPARLE ASSOCIATION : 'Tilak Anniversary' will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 9-30 a m at the School Hall, of the Pupils' Own School (opposite the Vileparle Station), when Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar will address the gathering.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM : Miss Raihana Tyabji will speak on "Bapuji" (Mahatma Gandhiji) today (Sunday) at 5 p m at the Bombay Spiritual Centre 2 Wassodeva Bhuvan, Laburnam Road, Bombay.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, today (Sunday) at 10 a m (N S T). The Swami will also conduct class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, on Sunday at 6-30 p m.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING : Of Leather Goods Mfrs and Dealers Association will be held at M/S Gold Filled Leather Works, Princess Street Shop. All L. G. Mfrs and attached to this trade are cordially requested to present at 10 a m today (Sunday.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY : A public meeing of the South Indian residents of Bombay Suburbs at Society's premises Sukhnivas, Khar today (Sunday) at 6 p m (N S T) to condole the sad and untimely death of Mr. C. Govinda Iyengar the Patron and Founder of the Society.

SRI RAGHAVENDRA SWAMI PUNYATITHI: today (Sunday) at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya premises Bhimani Street, Matunga, music by Mr. W. Narayana Rao at 9 p m followed by a Lecture in Kannada by Vidwan M. R. Gopalachar.

CONDOLENCE MEETING : In memory of Late Most Rev Titus II Metropolitan of Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar, a condolence meeting, under the auspices of various Malayalee Christian congregations in Bombay, will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 p m at the Khalsa College Hall.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING : today (Sunday) at 10-30 a m at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station, Prayer Meeting and sermon by Dasturji Bode. At 6-15 p m. "A Vision Prompted by Ecstasy" will be the subject of Dasturji Bode's discourse.

FORMATION OF A UNITED KERALA RELIEF COMMITTEE : A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Malayalee Samaj, Kerala Thoznilali Seva Sangham, the Kurla Muslim Jamayat, and the Malayalee Yuvajana Sangham will take place today (Sunday) 10 a m at the office of the Bombay Malayalee Samaj, Parel, to consider the formation of a United Kerala Relief Committee

3 ARTS SPECIAL GRAND FUNCTION : Today (Sunday) at 4 p m at the Cama Oriental Institute, 163, Apollo Street, in honour of the Jehan Ara Begum Shah Navaz, C B E M L A of the N D C who will address the gathering, and the Nawab Sirdar Mir Sultan Alam Khan of Belha will preside. Bijli and Mira will pre-Song Dances specially prepared for the occasion, (first appearance). Baron De Touche Kadding will display rare ceremonial Cloths of Gold with explanation. All are cordially invited by obtaining entry vouchers from Atiya Begum 41350, or I. A. Nakani 34387.

MILL STORES
WOODEN ARTICLES

Picking Stick, Rollers, etc. can be had at moderate rate. Wooden Packing Cases any size can be made and supplied to order. P. A. Aiyar, Kamalavilas, Trichur. (S. I.)

Kasturba National Memorial Fund Labour Sub-Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Convener, writes :

Volunteers will be posted at every Factory and Mill on the payment dates namely 7th to 10th with badges and boxes. The fund is meant for poor women and children, children's education, health etc. Workers are requested to subscribe liberally and put the same in the boxes.

Barrister Fined Rs. 150 Under D. I. R.

Being found in possession of prejudicial reports including a book on 'Struggle for India', Madanlal Govindlal Pittie, Bar-at-Law, residing at Shri Sadan, Narayan Dabholkar Road, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules by the Criminal Investigation Department, and produced before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

Mr. Dhurandar, Police Prosecutor, stated that as the accused took part in 1932 in the Civil Disobedience Movement and as there was restriction on his movement, he requested the Court for a deterrent punishment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appearing for the accused stated that it was only a demonstrative conviction.

The Magistrate observed that it is not relevant and 'you are bound to give substantial reasons for deterrent punishment.'

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate thereupon sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Cost Of Subsidised Milk To Children

BOMBAY, Aug. 5

The rate of milk to be distributed under the Government scheme of supplying subsidised milk in Bombay City for children below two years of age has been fixed at 6 annas a seer. This is the rate at which milk will be sold to parents and guardians of children, for whom milk ration cards have been obtained. The actual rate will be 12 annas a seer, but the Government will be paying half of this. —A. P.

Price Of 'Besan'

BOMBAY, Aug. 5

The Government of Bombay has released a large quantity of gram to certain mills in Bombay City for conversion into "besan". The price of this gram has been so fixed that the ex-mills' cost of "Besan" will be Rs. 36-4-0 per bag of 196 lb. gross weight with new gunnies, free of cost. The public should make sure not to pay higher prices.

Tagore Anniversary

Under the joint auspices of the Peoples Theatre Association, Progressive Writers Association Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Bombay Marathi Sahitya Sangha National Theatre Academy and other cultural organisations, the Death-Anniversary of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will be celebrated to-morrow (Monday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m. Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will be in the Chair.

Progressive Writers' Association

A meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p m at the residence of K. A. Abbas, Samudra Ttrang, Shivaji Park.

F. S. U. Presents A Show In Aid Of Kasturba Memorial Fund

On the 22nd of August 1944 The Friends of the Soviet Union, Bombay, will present "The Childhood of Maxim Gorky" at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, B.B.C.I. at 10 a m Mr. L. S. Kanhere, proprietor of the Kohinoor, has donated the use of the Theatre to the "F.S.U. Film Committee" for this show which is entirely devoted to the Kasturba Memorial Fund. All members and sympathisers of the Friends of the Soviet Union are requested to donate, liberally and get their admission passes from Monday 7th Aug. onwards, at 48, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum; or 8, Sulaiman Mansions, near City Light Cinema, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, or 7, Narayan Terrace, Opp. Aurora Cinema, King's Circle, Matunga; or at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, on the 22nd inst. between 9 and 10 a m.

Cotton Reels Being Called To Colours

Help To Drive Japs From Burma And Germans From Italy

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

Cotton reels are being called to the colours. Fifty thousand of them are wanted by army signals in Bombay. The reels will not be used in the city but will be sent to forward areas, where even this lowly article of household equipment has its part to play in the war.

For cotton reels are helping to drive the Japs from Burma and the Germans from Italy. Across the battle zones, starting from base and through army Headquarters, Corps, Divisions and Brigades and right forward to the Headquarters of battalions and companies, there strentches a complicated mass of telegraphs and telephone lines.

In the forward areas these lines may be buried for protection against enemy shell-fire. But further back, tied high to trees and visible to all, run scores of thin black lines—all-important links perhaps between a Corps Headquarters and its divisions and other formations.

Wear and tear on cable carried on trees is unceasing and costly, in money and also in lives, for cable is subjected to constant friction by "ridding" up the trunk as the tree sways and pulls it, eventually to breaking point. A means had to be devised to obviate this wear in lines.

Cable treed in this manner forms a permanent and safe link and keed never be disturbed except for repairs. Unreliable lines are thus eliminated and great saving made in time and perhaps lives.

Hundreds of reels are now used with each mile of cable laid and the quantity required to supply the wants of an Army in the field is astronomical. Hence cotton reels are of great value to the service and form an important item of salvage. Every single reel that can be spared is needed to maintain vital communications.—A P.

CONCRETE AND COMPREHENSIVE

Mr. V. L. Mehta On People's Plan

BOMBAY, Aug. 3

Mr. V. L. Mehta in reviewing the People's Plan of Economic Development prepared by the Indian Federation of Labour, in the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" 'inter alia' writes that "agriculture is rightly accorded the place of pride in the programme of reconstruction that has been drawn up. With the vast number that are engaged in the agricultural industry it is essential that planning should proceed only on the basis that agriculture forms the foundation of our economic life."

Mr. Mehta agrees that the People's Plan is "concrete and comprehensive" and, compared to the Bombay Plan, is more "ambitious" and goes further into "details and fundamentals." He commends the plan especially to co-operative workers in India for its making the fullest use of the co-operative methods in various aspects of production and distribution.

He, however, disagrees with the authors of the Plan for not putting adequate emphasis on cottage industries, and remarks that the problem of rural unemployment may assume even more serious proportions under the People's Plan which otherwise has much to commend itself to the nation.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 5: Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hrs. I.S.T. on 2nd August, 1944 :—

Allahabad 90 79 0; Bombay 78 75 2.1; Calcutta 82 79 0.3; Cawnpore 91 71 0; Cuttack 87 78 0; Darjeeling 68 59 0; Delhi 99 80 0; Dehra Dun 89 73 0.2; Jacobabad 105 85 0; Karachi 89 82 0; Lahore 93 81 0; Lucknow 91 80 0; Madras 97 80 0; Nagpur 83 73 0.7; Patna 91 81 0; Peshawar 95 77 0.1; Shillong 77 65 0.1; Simla 76 58 0.1.—A. P.

Manair Project Costing Rs. 35,50,000 Sanctioned

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 4

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government has sanctioned construction of irrigation works known as "Manair Project" at a cost of Rs. 35,50,000

JUNAGADH DONATES RS. 10,000 FOR TROOPS' 'XMAS GIFT FUND

In response to an appeal issued by the Adjutant General in India for providing X-mas gifts for all Indian troops serving overseas and for British and Indian troops serving outside India, the Nawab of Junagadh has sent a contribution of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the State and its subjects to be utilised towards the purchase of 100 boxes of Christmas gifts for 5,000 soldiers.

HYDERABAD & CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug 4.

The Hyderabad State Cricket Association will participate in the Cricket Championship of India, 1944/45 This decision was taken at a meeting of the Association, presided over by Prof. A. K. Mushtaq.

DROWNING TRAGEDY IN MYMENSIGH

Boat Overturns Due To Storm Killing 2 Missionaries

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

News has been received here of the death by drowning on July 29 of the Rev. C. J. Moore, of the Australian Baptist Mission at Mymensingh, his wife, and the Rev. R. C. Potter, Army Chaplain.

It is stated that Mr. Moore and the others were proceeding to Gobindsree, a village in the district, in connection with the dedication of a church when the boat in which they were travelling was overturned in a storm. Mr. Potter's fiancee who was also in the boat, was saved.

Mr. Moore had been in charge of the Australian Baptist Mission at Mymensingh for six years. He was 34-years of age.—A P.

PROMOTION OF RESEARCH WORK IN BOMBAY 'VARSITY

Several Offers Of Endowments Awaiting Senate's Approval

The Bombay University has received several offers of endowments for the promotion of research in various branches of learning.

The largest of these is an offer of a sum of Rs. 3,92,005-10-1 for the purpose of meeting the growing needs of the Department of Chemical technology, with special reference to the requirements of the Textile Industry. The Association has stipulated that out of this sum Rs. 1,50,000 should be used for equipping a laboratory for dyestuffs chemistry; Rs. 50,000 for equipping a laboratory for advanced research in textile chemistry; Rs. 50,000 for purchase of special equipment for a study of modern methods of finishing and Rs. 1,25,000 for instituting two research fellowships.

The University has also been offered an endowment of Rs. 1,25,000 by Mr. Motiram Narayanrao Desai Topiwala for founding a pharmaceutical laboratory in memory of his father, the late Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwalla.

Both these offers have been accepted by the Syndicate of the University and will come up for the approval of the Senate at its ensuing meeting on August 16.

The Syndicate has also accepted an offer of Rs. 1,00,000 from the trustees of the Bai Vijibai Panalal Charity Fund for starting and maintaining a Section in Agricultural Economics in the University Department of Economics, to be named after Bai Vijibai Jivanlal Panalal. The section will consist of a Lecture in Agricultural economics with a salary between Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 and an investigator with a salary ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.

Strike Continues Despite U. S. Army Taking It Over

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—At 5 a.m. to-day (local time) the time set by the United States Army to take over the Philadelphia Transport System if strikers had not returned to work, the whole of the transport service was still idle.—Reuter.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Public meeting to-day at 6 P.M. in Antonio D'Silva High School Hall, Dadar. Begum Shah Nawaz, C.B.E., M.L.A., Member National Defence Council, will speak on "Position of Women in Post-War India". Mrs. H. C. Captain will preside.

51 WEEK

ALL COLOURED
HINDI COPY
PRAKASH'S
CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT

RAM RAJYA

SHOBHANA SAMARTH, PREM ADIB, UMAKANT, Etc.

Director: VIJAY BHATT
Art: KANU DESAI

★

3-30, 6-30 (Hindi), 9-45 (Marathi)
Fri. Sat., Sun. 12-30 (Hindi)
Sun. Extra: 9-30 a.m. (Marathi)

SUPER
EVERGREEN RELEASE

ON EVE OF GANDHI-JINNAH MEETING

LEAGUE CHIEF CALLS FOR TRUCE

"GIVE US OPPORTUNITY TO DO OUR BEST"

"We Are Meeting And Our One And Sole Desire Is To Secure Freedom For All Sections Of People Of This Country", Says Jinnah

LAHORE, August 5.

"Our desire is that there should be freedom for every section of the population. We are meeting very soon. Give your blessings to me and Gandhiji so that we might arrive at a settlement".

Thus observed Mr M. A. Jinnah talking to Pressmen today.

Mr. Jinnah said: "The third party is there and it will try. But we can come to a settlement in spite of them, knowing that Gandhiji is incorruptible and having that much faith in me".

An appeal to the press and leaders of all communities in India to maintain a complete truce and apply their energies to create an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill for the Gandhi-Jinnah meeting, and withhold their judgment until then, was made by Mr M. A. Jinnah, addressing a Press Conference today.

Mr. Jinnah added: "I also appeal to give us the fullest opportunity to do our best in the interests of the two great nations—Hindu and Muslim—which may lead to the desire of our heart namely, the achievement of freedom for both."

"We have got before us Mr. Gandhi's proposals with regard to the kind of National Government that should be set up immediately and they are now called Mr. Gandhi's latest seven points.

Firstly, he reserves the use of the weapon of civil disobedience whenever he thinks necessary.

Secondly, a National Government during the war with full control of the civil administration, composed of persons chosen by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

Thirdly the Viceroy and Governor-General would be like the King of England, guided by his responsible Ministers.

Fourthly, popular Governments would be automatically installed in all provinces.

Fifthly, while in the National Government the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief would have complete control of military operations, there would be a portfolio of defence in the hands of the national Government, which would be genuinely interested in the defence of the country, and would be entitled to advise and should be consulted in shaping policies.

Sixthly, the Allied forces would be allowed to carry on operations on Indian soil, but the expense of such operations would not be borne by Indians.

Seventhly, Mr. Gandhi would then be willing to advise Congress participation in the National Government so formed.

This basis, said Mr. Jinnah can only be worked out on the footing that the present Constitution must be scrapped and a new constitution be subsituted for it. I warn the public to understand the far-reaching implications of these proposals and the question arises that if this constitution is to be scrapped and a new Constitution has got to be framed, then what about Pakistan?

"But after these proposals were put by Mr. Gandhi, Mr Rajagopalachari makes a proposal which is vitally different. He said: 'What we ask is that the Viceroy's Reserve powers should not be claimed as they are claimed now. When we took over the Government in 1937 in the Provinces, there was the same quarrel as to the powers of the Governors We came to an agreement. There was an understanding that except in extraordinary circumstances necessitating interference for the sake of the war, the minorities and so on, there should be no interference by the Governors. In the same manner, a working arrangement about the Viceroy's reserve powers would be most practicable and easy. The entire management of the war has been left, according to the plan in the hands of the C-in-C or the South East Asia Command Military matters will not be interfered with by us. In the rest of the field of Government, there will be no difficulty in coming to working arrangement as we came to in the Provinces previously.'

This, said Mr. Jinnah amounts to practically the Cripps proposals, namely, that we should participate in the Government under the present Constitution immediately.

Proceeding he said: "Then next we have before us the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement and before either of the above-mentioned proposals of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachari can be considered, Hindu-Muslim differences must be settled first, and for that purpose Mr. Gandhi and I are going to meet, I hope very soon.

I naturally do not wish to say anything at present to the press representatives, and I am sure that you gentlemen here will not expect me to discuss them at present. Suffice it to say that Mr. Gandhi has now accepted the principle of partition or division of India. In these circumstances, I appeal to the press and leaders of all communities to maintain complete truce and apply their energies to create a friendly atmosphere and goodwill and give us the fullest opportunity to do our best in the interests of the two great nations —Hindu and Muslim—which may lead to the desire of our heart, namely, the achievement of freedom for both.

"I would also urge upon the press and those, who are behind the Muslim mushroom political coteries which periodically spring up under varying names composed of a few individuals most of them thoroughly discredited—this is a feature which must be put an end to and I think the press and some times the obliging news agencies might now revise their sympathy for them. And also these Muslims should now realise that their attempts to create disunity and disruption among the Muslims are utterly futile.

ASSURANCE TO OTHER MINORITIES

As regards the Sikh Community, Mr. Jinnah said: "Some of the Sikh leaders are unduly perturbed. I have publicly asked them and again request them to let us have your proposals in a concrete form. Their position is mainly confined to the Punjab and I am sure that the Muslim League and I shall endeavour in every way to meet them in every fair and reasonable way. They should not allow themselves to be influenced by any outside agencies, and I appeal to them not to put any obstruction in the way of our achieving Pakistan, as they will be much better off in Pakistan than in Akhand Hindustan.

He added: "I wish to say a word to make the position of the Muslim League clear, so far as the Scheduled Castes and other minorities are concerned. Their just claims will have to be met before any complete settlement is achieved. It is the cardinal principle of the Muslim League that the Minorities, be they within Pakistan or Hindustan, shall be adequately safeguarded and protected, and this is in fact embodied in the Muslim League resolution of 1940 outlining the basic principle of Pakistan. I can tell my friends of the Scheduled Castes that at no time have I overlooked their interests and position, and I may claim that in the past, I have done all I could to help them, and I shall always stand for their protection and safeguard in any future scheme of Constitution, for I think that the wrongs and injustices inflicted on them for centuries should not be allowed to continue in any civilised form of Government."

Answering the question whether he regarded the Sikhs as a sub-national group or a nation, Mr. Jinnah said, "It has been brought my notice that the Sikhs think that I have described them as a 'sub-national' group, and they feel hurt. This is only a Constitutional phrase which means people belonging to a nation who are scattered all over a given territory or even islands such as the Muslims are in the minority provinces, and at the time I used the expression 'sub national group' I made it quite clear that so are the Muslims in certain provinces. I think it was clear at the time I made that speech and since this question has been asked again make it clear, if possible more clear. 'Sub-national' group does not mean that the Sikhs are not a nation. I do not dispute that the Sikhs are a nation. The recognised leaders of the Sikhs or their authorised organisations are welcome to send their proposals to me or to Mr Gandhi or both of us if they like. They should give us their considered demand now, and forget the past. So far as the Muslim League is concerned, we are ready and willing to meet them in every way. We want to give the minorities such a deal, that afterwards they may not feel that they have been taken in, but that they should be happy. That is the spirit in which I want to approach the whole problem."

Asked if he would invite proposals from other minorities also, Mr. Jinnah said: "We two (Gandhi and Jinnah) are not the enemy of any particular community, and we are meeting and our one and sole desire is to secure freedom for all sections of the people of this country."—A.P.

Latthe Supports Rajaji's Plan

SANGLI, Aug. 5

"In giving their consent to the plan both Gandhiji and Rajaji have displayed sagacity and diplomacy. Though complete freedom is given to the Muslim area, provision to fulfil the demands of the nation with respect to defence, commerce, transport, has been included in the scheme. Both the parties can fulfil their needs according to their will. The doubts that the two kingdoms will fight against each other can easily be removed by arrangement. Chalking out final schemes in this respect means providing for the indivisibility of India."

Thus writes Mr. A. B. Latthe, ex-Finance Minister, Bombay in the course of an article in the Tilak anniversary issue of "Lokasakha", defending Rajaji's plan to effect a compromise between the Hindus and Muslims.

"Why even the limited freedom thus be granted to the two parts of the Nation is a question asked by some critics", adds Mr. Latthe. "The critics should better ask this question to those Hindus who during the last seven or eight centuries allowed Islam to prosper in such a large measure and the Muslims to rule. Is it possible to deny the fact that about nine or ten crores of Muslims are staying in India permanently? Will it be practicable to make them live under our majority perforce against their will? Possible though it may be, will it be just? It is easy to say that India belongs to Hindus and therefore the minorities like the Muslims should live peaceably depending on our majority. But it is impossible and unjust to gain freedom in this way. Under such circumstances, it is indispensable to allow the provinces, the majority in which desire to be free, to remain separate under the limitations explained above."

"What would be the result if we do not agree to Pakistan", asks Mr Latthe. "The continuance of the quarrel between the Hindus and the Muslims will firstly strengthen the British Power and increase their longevity in India," he says.

"Secondly if we Hindus alone achieve Swarajya the foreign Muslims might as before attack the freedom of the Hindus. Any of these results is detrimental to the interests of India. The British power will have strong and deep roots in our quarrel than pan-Islamism. Is this result preferable to the two new Muslim States with limited freedom? There are already hundreds of Muslim States as free kingdoms in our country. Is not the addition of two more States to the already existing preferable to British imperialism which is beautiful in appearance but extremely oppressive in reality?"—United Press.

Nothing Dishonourable In Offer To Jinnah, Says Rajaji

WARDHA, August 4.

Addressing a public meeting in Gandhi Chowk tonight Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said that there was no dishonour in the terms offered to the League. He did not want Hindu Sangathan (solidarity) but wanted Indian sangathan so that they could be free men and not slaves.

He did not desire India's map to be of red colour although it be 'Akhand Hindusthan' but wished to have a free and contended India with their brethren living nearby, with whom they would enter into treatries for defence and protection if need be.

Mr. Rajagopalachari regretted the events of the last two years which, he said had impeded their work. He added he did not want to split the country but convert the Congress to his view. He urged the people to follow Mahatma Gandhi and give him unstinted support and he was sure they would win

Some people, he said, had called Gandhiji's proposals an abject surrender. "but Government and our opponents think differently" Government seemed to be perplexed that Mr. Jinnah, even after his speech at the League Council meeting, wrote to Mahatma Gandhi agreeing to see him

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that Mr. Jinnah had a heavy responsibility as the Muslims were looking forward to a settlement.

Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj presided at the meeting.

Independence Through Pakistan

AMRITSAR Aug. 4: Nawabzada Liaquat Ali, General Secretary of the All India Muslim League, addressing a public meeting here under the auspices of the local Muslim League said that the League had made a slow progress in the Punjab.

Dwelling on the Muslim League ideal of Pakistan he said that India could not be independent without meeting the just demand of ten crores of Muslims. Pakistan, he said, was based on justice and fairness.

Qazi Mohd. Isa, member of the Muslim League Working Committee, said that the Muslim League would not try to create any rift in the Sikh ranks under Pakistan.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali, ex-Parliamentary Secretary said that Pakistan was the only means of securing the independence of India. He referred to the "bloodless" achievements of Mr. Jinnah and said that the Qaide-Azam had provided a common platform for the Muslims by placing before them the ideal of Pakistan.

Rajaji On Jinnah's Great Responsibility

WARDHA, Aug. 5

"When Mr. Jinnah meets Gandhiji he meets with a heavy responsibility on his shoulders. The entire Muslim population in India looks to him for a settlement and not for a breach. It will not be easy for him to please the hearts of Mussalmans as it will not be easy for us to please the hearts of Hindus if there is no settlement," observed Mr. Rajagopalachari addressing a crowded public meeting last evening at the Gandhi Chouk under the auspices of the National Youth League. Mr. Kamal Nayan Bajaj presiding.

"I do not want you to run away with the impression", Rajaji continues, "that we want Mr. Jinnah to join us in Civil Disobedience or Non-Co-operation. All that we want him to do is to join in the demand for Indian independence, and if he joins us, Civil Disobedience will not be necessary, because Britain cannot stand the united attack of both of us in this matter."

Explaining the implications of his proposals for a communal settlement, he said that if they wanted the people to fight, every village, every district and every province must feel that the State belonged to it, and a sovereign consciousness must be created in them." Independence should be built", he said, "not from above but from below."

Referring to the criticism of his proposals by the London "Times", that his formula was no good for the Muslims even before Mr. Jinnah himself opened his mouth, Rajaji asked what right the "Times" had to speak in this behalf. "I could understand," he said "if the "Times" said that the proposals were not good for the British."

Drawing the Irish analogy, Rajaji pointed out that had the right of separation not been conceded to one-fourth of Ireland even three-fourth would not have been independent today. He appealed to the people to support Gandhiji and pray for the success of the forthcoming Gandhi-Jinnah talks.—United Press.

Hindu Students Leader's Warning To Gandhiji

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Vasant Kale, President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Students' Federation, in a statement, protests against the idea of Gandhiji interviewing Mr. Jinnah "after having consented to grant Pakistan to the Muslims."

Mr. Kale says that any compromise between the Congress and the League without consulting the Hindu Mahasabha is not binding upon the Hindus in general and Hindu students in particular.

"The Hindu Student World," adds Mr. Kale, "is determined to stake everything for the independence and the solidarity of Hindustan and carry out the steps that the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, will direct."—A. P.

Canada To Exclude Japs Completely After War

OTTAWA, August 4.

The Premier Mr. MacKenzie King announced in the House of Commons to-day that complete exclusion of the Japanese after the war will be the policy of the Canadian Government

The Defence Headquarters announced to-day that between 400 and 500 officers and other ranks from the Canadian Army to be drawn from units now training in Canada will be sent to India and Australia in the near future.

The unit destined for India will be composed mainly of technical personnel They will serve with the Indian Army for the time being.

CHINA IS SURE OF VICTORY

Has Spurned Most Generous Peace Terms From Japs, Says Prof. Daruvala

"It was loose and wild talk to say that China was on the verge of collapse," observed Prof. J. C. Daruwala, in the course of a lecture delivered by him at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay, on "the United Front in China", on Saturday evening. The lecture was held under the auspices of the Provincial National War Front and Mr. Tsiang Chia Tung, Consul for the Republic of China, presided. Sir R. P. Masani, the Provincial Leader of the N.W.F. was present.

The lecturer emphasised that far from there being any demoralisation and disintegration the Chinese national character showed intensified resistance to the enemy and greater endurance. Though the Chinese suffered terribly as a result of the war they showed admirable fortitude. People wore clothes which were nine years old, yet none grumbled.

China, in fact, had a better army to-day and a far better equipped air force.

She was so certain of victory that she had spurned most tempting and liberal terms of peace proffered to her by Japan.

The Chinese were determined to drive away the foreign invaders from their motherland.

Their strongest weapon was guerilla warfare to learn which even some United Nations sent their men to China. Guerilla warfare was raised to a fine art in China, said the speaker, who had not the slightest doubt that the Chinese would continue to fight to a victorious end.

One peculiar characteristic about Chinese dialects, observed the speaker referring to Chinese philology was that every tongue in the country had the same script.

Millions of people had migrated from coastal areas to the interior as a sequel to the war and new industries had been started. China to-day was 50 per cent more advanced industrially.

Significance Of German "Court Of Honour"

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The practical significance of the army "Court of Honour" appointed by Hitler is merely that by expelling the rebels from the army it throws them to the party wolves, says Reuter's commentator on German affairs.

Moreover this 'Court of Honour has been nominated by Hitler who also makes doubly sure by reserving to himself the right of final decision. That Field Marshal von Rundstedt should have consented to serve on a tribunal of this sort constitutes a success for Hitler's efforts to convince the army that its traditions as well as its oath should keep it on his side.

He is the only fighter of independent standing on this tribunal. To-day's German announcement proves that the first statement on the plot made by Gauletier of Linz General Eigluber was at any rate nearer the truth than Goebbels' later account which made no mention of Field Marshal von Witzleben at all.

At the same time, evidence that the plot had also its civilian and political side is now leaking out with the offering a reward of one million marks for the arrest of ex-Mayor Dr. Goerdeler, known as a leading German conservative.

This, coupled with the remarkable array of prominent names from Prussian aristocracy in today's list of expulsions from the army shows that the rebels could count on considerable support among the various conservative strata in Germany.—Reuter.

LETTERS TO RELATIVES IN ENEMY TERRITORY

Can Now Be Sent Through Thomas Cook And Son

NEW DELHI, Aug 4.—Correspondence for relatives or friends in enemy territory may now be sent through Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son Ltd., says a Press Note. This scheme is not intended for letters addressed to prisoners of war or to civilian internees.

Communications must be clearly typed or written on plain unwatermarked paper They should be in English or in the language of the country for which they are intended. The sender's address must be omitted

Correspondence should be of a personal nature only. No reference may be made to money matters or business nor to any phase of the war.

No indication may be given that the writer is not in Portugal nor is it permitted to refer to a letter received from or sent to an enemy-occupied country The addressee should be asked to reply to the writer's full name c/o Post Box 506. Lisbon.

Each letter should be placed in an open unstamped envelope without watermark or maker's name, fully addressed and then enclosed in another envelope. The other envelope should be sent by Registered Post to Messrs Thos. Cook and Son Ltd., Mail Dept. Bombay, Calcutta Karachi or Madras. The letter should contain a memorandum with the writer's name and address and also a self-addressed envelope for the forwarding of a reply, should one be received from the addressee. A postal order for Rs must accompany the memorandum. A postal notice giving full details of this scheme is available at all post offices.—A.P.

THE GLORY THAT WAS VELLORE

(Continued from Page 16)

ious poses or "mudras" from the "natya shastra." The women are depicted in the style peculiar to the art of that epoch; oval faces, elongated eyes, exaggerated breasts, narrow waists and curved rounded thighs.

Decor Of Ceiling

Lie flat on your back on the marbled floor and look intently at the decor of the ceiling. Many a prince and potentate will gaze upon this ancient craftsmanship with envy and desire to ornament his palace with it. It is like viewing the traceries of beautiful jewellery for the carving is so minute, clear and comprehensive in its design and line, balance and perspective. Three circles of parrots hang head downwards, from the centre and in their beaks and claws they are holding the open petals of a lotus—the ensemble makes a most beautiful motif.

An underground passage, so it is said, leads to a subterranean "mantapam" but nobody could direct me to it. It is just a traditional legend and so is the one that all the jewels have been concealed here for hundreds of years, jealously guarded by "devas" or spirits.

The Fort and the Temple were built about the middle of the fourteenth century. The history of Vellore has been a chequered one: circa 1500 it was under the Vijayanagar regime and much later on, from the middle of the seventeenth century, the town paid her homage to the Rulers of Bijapur. But even then it was not to taste of peace for the Marathas became the new masters. Finally, it was wrested by the British from the Nawab of Carnatic. The immense Fort—with its gigantic ramparts, which are even to-day in a perfect state of preservation, circular moats and draw-bridge—is considered to be one of the finest specimens of military architecture and construction.

It must have been one of the greatest forts in its time for Zulficar Khan, Aurengzebe's great general, besieged it for two long years and in the end admitted defeat and turned away. The second famous person who failed to subjugate this Fort was Hyder Ali, who made several futile attempts. It is indeed fortunate that the Temple should have been spared to the artistic and cultural inheritance of India and that the Muslim iconoclasts did not perpetrate their accustomed vandal-

INCREASE IN DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Merchants Against Any Move

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

"When the poverty of the people, their low standard of living and their extremely limited general taxable capacity are taken into account, India has been made to pay towards the cost of war out of all proportion to her ability and her actual sacrifices have to be calculated in terms of scarcity, privation and suffering of the people of the country."

Thus observed the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in a communication to the Government of India on the Indo-British Financial Settlement regarding allocation of military defence expenditure as between His Majesty's Government and India.

MERCHANTS AGAINST INCREASE OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

Criticising the reply given by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons, last month, regarding the cost of war against Japan, the Committee consider it vague in respect of precise allocation of expenditure, and add that the "Indian public has all along been dissatisfied with the Indo-British Financial Settlement."

They express their "strong sense of resentment at the efforts that are still continued to be made by responsible people in the United Kingdom to minimise India's financial contribution to the war and to urge enhancement of the burden imposed upon her."

The Finance Member, Government of India, is requested to resist firmly any negotiations to increase the incidence of defence expenditure on India.

Pointing out the absence of rigid distinction between a measure for Local Defence of India and for Imperial Defence, the Committee state "The Indian people have had bitter and unfortunate experience in the past of the manner in which the cost of imperial conquests was unjustly thrown on the Indian Exchequer."

LEASE-LEND AID IN NEBULOUS STAGE.

The Committee who express the opinion that India has also made substantial contribution to the Common war effort through reciprocal aid under Lease-Lend to U. S. A., and stress that "So far as India is concerned, the whole question of Lease-Lend is still in a nebulous stage and the total financial benefit received by India as a result of Lease-Lend supplies from the U. S. A. is not yet known.

India should be made responsible only for such portion of the American expenditure in India which is directly incurred for India's legitimate defence and it should not exceed the value of such Lease-Lend aid as is actually received by India for her own defence purposes."

In conclusion the Committee reiterate the view that no occasion has arisen for a revision of the financial settlement and hope that the Government of India would make an authoritative declaration on this subject so as to fully re-assure Indian public opinion.—A. P.

Army Takes Over Philadelphia Transport System

Action Follows Bus And Tramway Operators' Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.

The United States army took over the Philadelphia Transport System to-day when bus and tramway and underground operators did not return to work following their refusal to instruct negro workers whom the Transport Company wanted to upgrade.

Bands of strikers appeared in subways threatening violence to the few operators who attempted to help the army. Two hours after the army intervened only three subway trains and five trams were operating. There were no buses. Three hours later 12 elevated railway trains and seven underground trains and trams on one route were operating

Clashes between Whites and Negroes with one shooting incident again broke out during early morning. A large force of police was dispatched to one underground station after a "bad disturbance" had been reported.—Reuter

G. B. S. Taking Interest In Filming Of His Play

LONDON:—George Bernard Shaw, now 88, is taking active interest in the filming of his play "Caeser and Cleopatra" and has written new scenes and dialogues. Production of the picture has begun at the Denham Studios under Gabriel Pascal, Britain's noted Film director.

Vivian Leigh and Claude Rains in star roles have Flora Robson, Cecil Parkar Ernest Theisiger and Mackenzie Ward in supporting the cast. Camera work is expected to take the entire rest of this year and the finished film is not likely to be seen before February 1945.—India Press Service.

American Automobile Firms To Produce Italian Cars

NEW YORK:—Representatives of leading American car selling organisations will be approaching very shortly the Italian Government to discuss the possibility of obtaining post-war patents for the manufacture of well-known makes of Italian cars.—India Press Service.

"British Empire Greatest System Of Freedom"

'March Of Time' Produces Film Surveying Commonwealth And Its Problems

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

The latest "March of Time" production entitled "British Imperialism—1944" will tell audiences that the British Commonwealth despite certain wrongs is "The greatest organised system of freedom" in the world.

In a swift 20-minute survey, the picture gives a masterly summary of the basic features of the British Commonwealth and its problems. A running commentary accompanying scenes from all Dominions and India strives with more or less success to be impartial and objective.

In the section dealing with India there is a manifest attempt within necessarily sketchy limits to depict the situation inoffensively though the extremist on either side could doubtles find something to criticize. —Reuter.

Japan Regards Italy As Lost To Axis

BERNE:—According to Berlin reports, the Japanese Government is stated to be contemplating withdrawal of its ambassadors from German-occupied Italy indefinitely. Only a skeleton staff under a Charge-d'-Affaires will remain. It is said that with the abandonment of Rome by the Germans, the Japanese Government regard Italy as "lost to Axis". —India Press Service.

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Mango Chutney, 1 lb.	19	0	"
Pickles, 1 lb.	19	0	"
Tomato Ketchup 13 oz.	8	0	"
Tomato Ketchup, 5 lbs.	3	8	tin.
Fruit Syrups	25	0	doz.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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WANTED a trained and experienced Sanitary Inspector, in a permanent vacancy, for the Gondia Municipality on a scale of pay of Rs. 50-4|2-90 plus Rs. 2|8|- P.M. as conveyance allowance with advantage of Provident Fund. Intending candidates should apply with copies of diploma and certificates by the 15th August, 1944 stating age, caste, place of permanent residence and previous experience of service, if any. The candidate must come for personal interview, if necessary, at his own cost. Appointment will be made on probation for 2 years.

The Application should follow a registration fee of rupee one.

G. K. TANKHIWALEY,
Secretary,
Mcpl. Committee, Gondia,
9753

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WANTED following experienced staff for our sugarcane plantations. (1) Farm Superintendents—Must be Agricultural Graduates or Licenciates, salary Rs. 100-10-200|-. (2) Field Overseers or Inspectors—Must be Agricultural Diploma or Certificate Holders, salary Rs. 70-5-100|-. (3) Field Supervisors or Demonstrators—Must be Matriculates and Agricultural trained or experienced, Salary Rs. 40-3-70|-. (4) L.M.F. Doctor, Salary Rs. 60-5-100|-. (5) Veterinary Doctor, Salary Rs. 75-5-125|-. Dearness allowance allowed @ 35% for salaries upto Rs. 50|-, @ 30% from Rs. 51|- upto Rs. 100|- and @ 25% over Rs. 100|-. Candidates must be prepared for field duty and must know riding or cycling. Foodstuffs provided at control rates. Free accommodation according to status. Starting salary will be given to candidates according to experience. Apply with testimonials stating qualification, experience, age and previous salaries to—'Employment Section, North Bengal Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. Gopalpur—P.O., Rajshahi-Dist. B. & A. Rly.'

(9816)

13TH WEEK

PRAKASH'S SOCIAL COMEDY

PREM ADIB, RATNAMALA JEEVAN, RANJANA, ETC.

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POLICE

Daily 4, 7, 10
Sun. Mat. 1 p.m.

Next Sat. Mat. 1 P. M.

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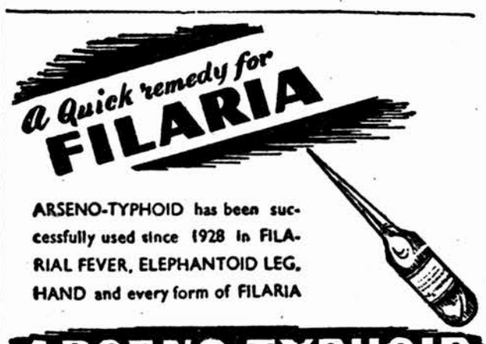
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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
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DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT
AT
LAMINGTON
4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Sat. & Sun. Matinee 1-45

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BULLION: The local bullion market was entirely closed to-day. It is understood that if possible within power, the Board would open the market on Monday. The suit filed by a prominent operator against the Bullion Exchange will be heard on the 11th inst.

COTTON: The local Cotton Market opened to-day at Rs. 410/8 for September delivery and declined to Rs. 409/8 under tired long liquidation. Later on there appeared scattered covering and prices steadied at Rs. 410. Trading was narrow and the market was quietly steady.

There was renewed selling and September declined to Rs. 408/4. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. September 408-8-0.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton Contract September is 520 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, August 3.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
September	4118/	410/4	410/8

LONG LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

New York, August 4.

Cotton declined on scattered liquidation due to continued good war news, ever present peace talk and large crop estimates namely, record condition at 73.8 per cent, a crop of 10,821,000 bales, Orvis Bros' 11,083.000, and 47 members' guess of 10,488,000. Prices became easier reflecting indifferent demand and continued Allied successes. The session closed barely steady.

October 21.02, December 20.82, January 20.72, March 20.65—10, May 20.46 12, July 20.29—11, October highest 21.16+03 (10-56 a.m.), lowest 21.02—11 (2-59 p.m.). Middling Spot 21.77.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

October 21.12, December 20.94 March 20.76.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October 21.10, December 20.90, January 20.79, Middling Spot 20.95.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE ESTIMATES YIELD 235 LBS.

New York, August 2.

The Journal of Commerce predicts the cotton crop at only 9,834,000 bales, compared with 11,427,000 last year, condition is estimated at 71 per cent, and yield 235 pounds.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ABOVE ELEVEN MILLION BALES.

Liverpool August 3.

Liverpool interests expect that the U. S. Bureau Report on August 8 will exceed eleven million bales owing to favourable weather despite the smallest acreage for 50 years.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 4.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0.

HAPUR QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, August 5.

Wheat 9/12, Arrivals 25, Gram 8, Barley 6/4, Peas 7/11, Arhar 7/12, Gur 5/12 to 6/12, Guwar 7/1, Urd Maha 11/15/6. Easy on good rains and good crop prospects Moong Bhadon 9/12, Maha 11/6/6, Bardana 53/10, Silver 135/14.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, August 5.

Cocoanuts Raw 65, Dry 92, Cocoanut Oil 320, Kopra Office 192/8, Dil-Pasand 215. Madrasnottam 225, Goodgooda 272/8, Pepper Wynaad 300, Country 285, Dry Ginger Chernad 200, Ernad 190, Coffee Robusta 114.

RAJKOT, August 5: Silver Shravan Rs. 129/6, Bhadarva Rs. 125/12, Groundnut Oil Rs. 16/2/3.

JAMNAGAR, August 5: Silver Shravan Rs. 130/4, Silver Bhadarva Rs. 126/10, Gold Rs. 75/2, Groundnut Oil Rs. 18/14, Kartak Rs. 16/5.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 28th July:—

Demand Liabilities in India Rs. 575,38,78,000, Time Liabilities in India Rs. 183,91,25,000, Cash in India: (i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs. 22,73,47,000, (ii) Rupee Coin Rs. 2,25,07,000, (iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs. 42,45,000, Balances with Reserve Bank Rs. 97,42,86,000, Advances in India Rs. 211,47,84,000, Bills Discounted in India Rs. 9.63.57,000.

BRIGHT CRICKET AT THE STADIUM

Some bright cricket was witnessed at the Brabourne Stadium when a half-day fixture ending in a draw came off between the C.C.I. and the Bank of India on Saturday afternoon.

The C.C.I. collected 175 for the loss of seven wickets which included V. N. Raiji's unbeaten 42. C. H. Banker and M. S. Colah also retired, each contributing 37 and 33 respectively.

The Bank after a good start by Variawa and Sampey, each contributing 21 and 18, lost eight wickets for a paltry 75, when the stumps were drawn. The match thus ended in a draw.

Scores—

C. C. I.

C H Banker	37
C M Rana (retired)	19
M M Goradia	27
S M Colah (retired)	33
V N Raiji (retired)	42
R P Vachha (not out)	7
S M Gandhi	0
D R Wadia	0
H N Kanga (not out)	2
P S Bhiwandiwala and V C Mashruwala, did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 7 wkts.)	172

BANK OF INDIA

J K Variawa	21
G T Sampey	18
D H Wadia	4
Y M Angulia	16
B N Karbhari	2
M S Khandadya	2
J N Vatchha	1
L S Coutinho (not out)	6
M H Dhalla	0
V G Muke and S Unwala did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wkts.)	75

KARACHI Aug. 4.—It is learnt that Pir Illahi Baksh, Education Minister, has been nominated by the Government of Sind as a member of the Senate of the University of Bombay in place of Mian G. K. Shahban resigned.—United Press.

Our Crying Need In Indian Cricket

By J. C. MAITRA

In the latest issue of the "Crickinia" Indian Cricketers' Annual, Mr. Muni Lal, its Editor has written a very interesting article under the heading "Our Crying Need." I wish to share it with my readers and would like them to direct their careful thoughts on the various points raised by him.

"Bowlers, any brand of good quality—that is our crying need to-day," says Mr. Muni Lal. "In this vast country of ours we have, incredible though it seems, two spin bowlers and one fast one. No wonder batting records are made and remade every other day. Bradmansonian (to coin a new expression—I, however prefer to call it "Bradmanian", which is much easier to pronounce and write) feats of run getting is presumably based on (1) untiring patience, (2) stingless bowling and (3) over prepared wickets."

TRAGEDY OF INDIAN CRICKET

"The last two planks of their structure" he comments, "fall to the ground when the question of international contests in foreign countries arises and the first one without the last two is of little effective avail. This was more than proved at Rajkot in 1944 when Bombay lost to the Western India States in the West Zone final. Matting wicket and Saeed Ahmed—the only bowler of his kind in the country to-day—undid Merchant who took over five hours to score 50 runs! Sisypean patience! This is the tragedy of Indian cricket. The robot-like orgies of run-getting seen in 1943-44 are thought-provoking, and an analysis of the contributory causes would not be amiss here."

UNTIRING PATIENCE

"Whereas patience is an essential element in a good batsman's make-up." Mr. Muni Lal continues, "it can also become, if made a virtue for itself, an unmixed evil and a disadvantage. Awaiting for a favourable opportunity to make the best use of ones favourite strokes is the prerequisite of big scores, but to let timidity get the better of ones aggressive self is the very negation of good cricket. Patience without aggressiveness is like peace without armament. Alone it will lead to passivity the crowds detest, but coupled with occasional bursts of forcefulness it holds the key to real greatness. Merchants alone will not do. We want more Amarnaths and Rangnekars."

A COMMENDABLE IDEA

Proceeding further he says, "The win on the first innings" provision in the Ranji Trophy rules is most prejudicial to the interests of good cricket in so far as it encourages negative tactics in batsmen who know that the decisive first innings must be finished. Time then goes out of consideration. A knock-out tournament such as is the Ranji Trophy, affords no solution for this baneful practice. What we want is a league tournament, but that in this vast country of ours where professionalism is yet looked down upon has its own peculiar difficulties Zonal league tournaments (instead of a tournament) followed by challenge matches between the zone winners can obviate many difficulties; this is the right direction for the expansion of this national tournament." This a commendable idea which may ultimately lead to the Zonal Quadrangular which I have been propagating for the last few years.

STINGLESS BOWLING

"The death of Amar Singh and the retirement of M. Nissar (due to his daily increasing corpulence!) have left a void in Indian Cricket which will not be easy to fill" continues the writer. "C. S. Naidu and Amir Elahi are the only two spin bowlers in India to-day. Both have played against foreign teams in India and England and both have, speaking in comparative terms, met with little success Their successes in the Ranji Trophy, Pentangular and Festival Matches are not the criterion of real worth, which can only be estimated through international contests. We have to build for Test Matches against England Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, and we have to discover bowlers who have a reasonable chance of success against Hammonds Bradmans and Headleys"

FUTURE PROSPECT GLOOMY

"The prospect for the future is indeed gloomy," opines Mr. Muni Lal. The last eight years have not produced even a cheap edition of either Larwood, Farnes, Wall, Nissar and Constantine, or to take another set, Verity, Freeman, Grimmett and O'Reilly. Apparently there is something seriously wrong with our system of (a) finding fresh talent. (b) providing proper coaching to the promising and (c) giving due encouragement to the deserving. It is the duty of the Board and the provincial associations to comb up colleges, schools and clubs in search of promising talent, and then impart expert training and professional coaching This is the way Australia followed to build her teams and this is the way India needs to follow if she is not always to remain a back-bencher in international cricket."

NEED FOR CENTRAL FUND

"The implementation of such a scheme involves expense, and the problem of funds has not so far been solved satisfactorily by any provincial association except, probably, Bombay, Madras and Sind. A Central fund in this connection needs be instituted, and the rich and the poor associations made to subscribe to it in proportion to their affluence. The All-India Lawn Tennis Association started a coaching scheme on some such lines a few years ago, and they do not sue the experiment and the money spent thereon. The results achieved have been most satisfactory and if nothing else the "coaches" have the advantage of knowing what is technically wrong and right. And if somewhere the seed of expert advice has fallen on rich and receptive soil the accumulated result may be a Budge, Tilden or Cochet."

OVER-PREPARED WICKETS

"Poona and Bombay wickets, on which most of the big scores have been made during the last two years, are the products of some evil genii (with apologies to the groundsmen). They impose an incredibly high handicap on bowlers, who not only cannot get any response from the Turf but find it difficult to gain any pace off it. Those batsmen's paradises need be dug up root and branch and relayed with an eye to the bowlers and the future. A "natural" wicket, where a bowler and a batsman are provided with equally favourable (or unfavourable) conditions, should be the aim and object of every groundsman.

"Batting is only half the sport", Mr. Muni Lal concludes, "and if the other half (bowling) is accorded stepmotherly treatment—as has hitherto been the case in this country—the development of the game would be chimerical. A wicket biased slightly in favour of bowlers would benefit the game more than a turf which gives the appearance of being just taken out of shed. The latter type of turf breeds complacency and robots: the former habits of quick adaptation and artists.

WELL CHALKED OUT PLAN NECESSARY

Many a critic would agree with the views expressed above. Dr. Subbaroyan, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India in concurrence with some of our greatest cricketers like Col. C. K. Nayudu, Prince Duleepsinhji and the Nawab of Pataudi, has expressed himself in a similar strain on the defects and weaknesses of the present day cricket of India. What is needed is a well-chalked out plan which will make cricket lively and attractive as a game should be and at the same time improve our batting, bowling and fielding in a way which will compare favourably with the rest of the world at no distant date.

Art Notes And Comments

(Continued From Page 13)

deserve to be congratulated on setting an example of inviting artists to preside over art functions. The reservists for the presidential chairs will lose a few chances if the precedent set by the organisers is followed by others. Mr. Ahivasi does not judge Ajanta in the light of stockings, ribbons and folding stools He has gone much deeper in his study and has mastered the technique of the frescoes. He referred to the universal spirit which prompted the emergence of the Ajanta-frescoes, Bhavabhuti's "Uttararam's Charita" and Taj Mahal—the gems of Indian art.

The artist-president emphasised art as a great unifying force. The exhibition itself in which the artist, president, organisers and audience represented different communities demonstrates that the unity of Indian life achieved by art is a concrete reality. The Indian National Theatre and the Indian Culture Group have rendered a distinct service to Indian art by introducing Mr Siddiki to Bombay and by inviting an artist to open the exhibition. Mr Siddiki is a devout student of the art of Ajanta and has skilfully executed the reproductions. His endeavours to harness the designs of Ajanta to the utilitarian purposes should be followed with interest.

Without Designs?

Mr. Sakalchand G. Shah in his presidential address at the second quarterly meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, which met in Bombay on July 23, made some suggestions for the rapid industrialisation of the country. One of them related to the establishment of an institute of higher technology for technical and executive personnel and for carrying on researches in the technique of modern methods of production Since he made no mention of designs, one would like to know whether the institute he has in view will provide facilities for training and researches in the industrial designs

It is a misfortune that the Indian industrialists have so far failed to appreciate the values of designs to industries The industrial products may be efficient but they will not be able to capture the market if they are not original in designs The efficiency of industry is ensured, in no small degree, by the efficient organisation of the designing department The All-India Manufacturers' Organisation should not be indifferent to the crucial problem of art in industry.

ONE, THREE TIMES DAILY

THE patient of to-day takes his medicine in tablet or capsule. Gone are the unpleasant draughts and decoctions with which his grandparents dosed his father and mother. This together with the fact that healing specifics have now a far wider range and efficacy, is largely the work of the organic chemist and those associated with him. From earliest times man has known that remedies for many of his ailments were to be found in the roots, bark, leaves and berries of trees and plants. The curative principles of these became the subject of study and experiment by the alchemist, being mixed with searches for the elixir of life, the philosopher's stone, love-potions and poisons, much superstition and more quackery. Science recognised that these old herbal remedies were complicated mixtures in which small quantities of what mattered were swallowed together with large quantities of what did not! To the chemist fell the task first of purifying and dividing them into their constituents. Quinine (from cinchona bark), strychnine (from nux vomica seeds), morphine (from poppy capsules), cocaine (from coca leaves) and atropine (from deadly nightshade) are drugs isolated in pure form from plant sources. The chemist's second task was to find out the exact nature of each drug, and then to make or synthesise them in the laboratory, modifying them and improving them in collaboration with the pharmacologist. His third task was to chart and develop the enormous field of new healing drugs opened up by organic chemical research. This is the great field in which he is working to-day. The organic chemist is to-day the armourer of the medical profession, and through the pharmacist continues to provide our doctors with more and better weapons with which to fight disease.

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NAZIS QUIT FLORENCE || EVACUATE S. FINLAND

ALLIES CROSS ARNO BARRIER

Maintain Progress On All Sectors In Italy

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The German News Agency reports that German lines have been withdrawn north of Florence to save the town.

From A. K. Quereshi, "Associated Press" of India Special Correspondent at Arno Barrier, Florence says:—A crack South African unit driving down route 2 was the first to enter the southern limits of the lovely city of Florence on Friday.

Advance On Florence

Mediterranean Allied forces Advance Headquarters' "communique" to-day states:—

"Considerable progress has been made by the Eighth Army south of Florence. Troops of a South African division with units of a British Guards Brigade forced a crossing of the River Ema during the night of August 3-4 and have taken the enemy's strongpoint of Galluzzo on the far bank and in the early morning of August 4 were able to press forward to the outskirts of the city.

"On their right New Zealand troops who won a high ground two days ago made a considerable advance which was badly hampered by demolitions.

"Further west troops of an Indian division advanced north from their bridgehead over the Pesa River and are now within 1,000 yards of Signa.

BRITISH GAINS

East of Florence troops of a British division have taken Bagno-a-Ripoli and are within 1,000 yards of the Arno north of the town, while the enemy is still on the high ground to the east. Other British troops driving towards Pontassieve have occupied Regnano.

North and North-east of Arrezzo limited gains have been made.

In the Adriatic sector Polish and Italian troops of the Eighth Army have advanced their patrol line more than two miles in many places across the Misa River.

Activity on the Fifth Army front has been confined to very active patrolling in which many clashes occurred and exchanges of artillery fire.

Tactical aircraft yesterday attacked enemy communications including rail lines and bridges, highways, transport and other targets in northern Italy, Southern France and the battle area. Other aircraft were active over military objectives in Southern Albania. There were no heavy bomber operations. In these operations three of our aircraft are missing. One onemy aircraft was destroyed and two of ours are missing from night operarations on August 3/4. The M.A.A.F. flew approximately 700 sorties."

(Galuzzo is about four miles from the outskirts of Florence. Bagno-a-Ripolo is about three miles east of Florence and about five miles southwest of Pontassieve at the junction of the Arno and Sieve Rivers. Pontassieve is ten miles east of Florence on the Arezzo-Florence Road and a jnction of secondary roads leading north and east. Rignano, also on the Arezzo-Florence Road, is five miles due south of Pontassieve.)

NECK TO NECK RACE FOR FLORENCE

South of Arno, some fighting between Partisans and Fascists was reported while Allied troops drove toward the limits of Florence, says A. K. Quereshi, special correspondent of Associated Press of India in Italy.

A neck and neck race betw en South Africans and New Zealanders to get into the city first developed in favour of the former following the capture of highway two in the suburbs of Florence last night. South African engineers bulldozed the mountain to bypass heavy demolitions. Their armour, close on the heels of the retreating Germans, raced down encountering only light resistance.

Men of the South African regiment dealt with snipers and a few machine gunners and captured 15 prisoners in one spot in the outskirts of the Tuscan capital.—A. P.

AMERICANS OVERRUN BRITTANY PENINSULA

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter's special correspondent at S.H.A.E.F. cables:—

Four armoured columns are to-night overrunning the whole of the Peninsula of Brittany. Fanning out along the north coast and to the west, south-west and south, they are approaching the vital ports of Saint Malo, Brest, L'Orient, and Saint Nazaire.

COASTAL BATTERIES BOMBED

Meanwhile some hundreds of miles to the north-east, heavy bombs were showered on coastal batteries and defended localities in Pas de Calais. This is the first time since two days before "D-Day" that these defences have been hit.

The conquest of Brittany is proceeding with tremendous impetus. Roads radiating south and south-west from Avranches are jammed with traffic, as American forces stream down to consolidate the overrun areas.

One armoured column which bypassed Rennes has reached a point about forty miles from Saint Nazaire.

NAZI RETREAT

Reuter's Special Correspondent near Villers Bocage cables:

German troops are to-day withdrawing on a 14,000-yard front from Landes to Amaye-Sur-Orne, 8 miles south-west of Caen as General Dempsey's men advance at the rate of a quarter mile an hour down to the last lap on the mined road into Villers Bocage.

Everecy, Esquay and Hills 112 and 113 have been recaptured and British patrols are now beyond Saint Honorine Du Pay, Maisizet, and Amaye-Sur-Orne.

Villers Bocage was not taken by assault The Germans cleared out and engineers gave their lives to give the army the entrance.

Welsehwer along the front the Germans are fighting bitter rearguard actions. Bois Du Buron to the southwest is "sewn up now".

The road junction and villages of Ondefontaine to the east of the wood and Loisonniere to the north-west have been captured and are being consolidated. Woods to the east of Le Beny Bocage have been cleared up. A Senior Staff Officer said: "Our whole line looks like going forward to-day."

General Eisenhower's 'communique' to-day states:

Allied troops have made rapid progress in Brittany fanning out to the neighbourhood of Loudeac, Mauron, Derval and Chateaubriant. Rennes is in our hands and Dol has been cleared of the enemy. Our forward troops are already beyond Fougeres.

"Other forces are advancing southeast of Landivy and while fighting continue for Mortain, advance troops have reached the area of Barenton. A large part of Foret de Saint Sever is in our hands. Esquay and Evrecy have been cleared of the enemy and leading troops are reported in the area of Vacognes and Amaye Sur Orne.

"Further south our position has been improved by the capture of Ondefontain.

"Determined enemy counter-attacks in the area west and north-east of Vire have been frustrated.

R.A.F Lancasters attacked U-Boats pens at Brest in daylight to-day in strength in an attempt to stop any attempt at evacuation in the face of the United States advance.—Reuter.

U.S SPEARHEADS FORGE AHEAD

LONDON Aug. 5.—The Vichy Radio said to-day that American armoured spearheads thrusting south from Chateau Briant are halfway to Nantes. Chateau Briant to Nantes is some 35 miles.—Reuter.

PEACE MUST BE AMERICAN

LONDON, Aug. 5.

"Victory is American". Under this caption the "Chicago Tribune" points out that Mr. MacArthur is back within the Philippines Russians are on German soil and the Allies are gaining everywhere.

"We Americans are winning this war", adds the paper. "We are doing virtually all fighting in the Pacific and have made virtually all advances in France since initial beachheads were established. Our industry has meant difference between hopeless stalemate and victory for Russians—this is American victory and peace must be American peace".—United Press

Chinese Cross Irrawaddy

KANDY, Aug. 5

To-day's SEAC Communique states: "Chinese troops crossing the Irrawaddy south of Myitkyina have captured two-thirds of Waingmaw and Levies east of the river have thrust into the area of Maingna.

In south of Churachandpur, where enemy reardguards fell back under our shelling, there have been no developments."

Official time of the fall of Myitkyina was 15-45 hours on 3rd August. Mopping up operation continued yesterday, leaving only a few snipers and stragglers.

MANIPUR HILLS: Except for limited gains on the Tiddim Road, south of Churachandpur, where enemy rearguards fell back under our shelling, there have been no developments.

AIR: R.A.F. fighters and fighter-bombers maintained their attacks in the Tiddim Road, Kabaw Valley and Chindwin River areas. U.S.A.A.F. units bombed targets around Mohnyin and Bhamo.

Long-range R.A.F. fighters over Arakan, Central and Southern Burma, attacked road, railways and rivercraft. R.A.F. heavy units bombed the railway station at Ye-U, with good results.

One Allied aircraft is missing.

General Joseph Stilwell at a press confrence declared that the Japanese "have been thrown into a terrible tailspin" by the Allied attacks in Burma, but the Japanese soldier "is as tough as ever." General Stilwell said that 50,000 Japanese have been killed this year on this front, "the best of four divisions eliminated."—A. P.

NEW NAVAL OFFENSIVE

LONDON, Aug. 5

The German News Agency to-day quoted a Tokyo military spokesman as saying: "The presence of a large Allied battle fleet off Bonin Islands (550 miles south-east of Japan) heralds an offensive against the Islands and the beginning of aerial attacks against the Japanese fleet were three consecutive attacks on Chichi Jima Island and two others on Sulphur (Iojima) Island yesterday. All were carried out by carrier-based planes."

'Reuter' adds Allied naval forces were first reported off Bonin Islands on May 20 and 21. Various attacks, by carrier-based aircraft have been made on the Islands since then and on July 18 it was reported that Chichi Juna, the largest of the Islands, had been raided by American Army Liberators.—Reuter.

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 5.

Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, arrived at Pandharpur yesterday. He was accorded a warm reception by the local Congressmen on the station.—United Press.

SOVIETS LAUNCH BIG OFFENSIVE

Advance West Of Vistula: Cracow In Danger

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Swiss radio said to-day: "It has been confirmed that the Germans have started to evacuate southern Finland. It is stated that one-and-half divisions have already been embarked at Hango".

BIG SOVIET ATTACK

The German Overseas News Agency Military Correspondent, Colonel von Hammer, says that the Russians have launched a big attack west of Bialystok.

Von Hammer said: "South of Warsaw the Soviets who had brought up four fresh infantry divisions and several tank formations, went over to a large-scale attack from the bridgehead on the west bank of the Vistula.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow cables:

Soviet armoured forces are to-day surging beyond the Vistula forty miles north-east of Cracow and eighty miles from the border of south-east Germany. This latest extension of the Vistula bridgehead has cut the Tarnow-Czestow highway.

CRACOW IN DANGER

East of Cracow the Russians are now within 25 miles of Tarnow which is midway between Rzeszow and Cracow. The Russian drive on Cracow from the Vistula is their boldest manoeuvre yet with tank forces in this campaign. As soon as Soviet infantry had consolidated the first square miles of ground on the west bank of the Vistula, the Tank General sent a long armoured needle through the narrow gap which "drew the infantry behind it like a thread."

The Germans at Cracow had been somewhat lulled by the Red Army's slow progress west of Rzesow and now the city is in imminent danger.

On the East Prussian sector, General Chernyakhovsky is closing in on the town of Suvalki along the single-track railway which runs down south-west from Mariampol. Suvalki, a junction of six roads, is again coming into the picture as likely to be the final key to East Prussia, although the Russians are still two miles from the German border on this subsector. On his northern flank Chernyakhovsky is advancing along the Kaumas-Memel highway.

INSIDE WARSAW

A radio message from the Fighters of Warsaw received by the Polish Telegraph Agency to-day said that volunteers were reporting daily and declared: "The population of Warsaw is filled with enthusiasm. The whole city is possessed by a burning desire to fight. All political organisations are united in the underground army. Unnamed delegates of the Polish Government and the Commander-in-Chief of the underground Army have issued a manifesto saying: 'Three days of fighting for the liberation of Warsaw has brought us great successes. Detachments of the Underground Army are breaking the enemy's resistance.

NAZI FORCE SURROUNDED

The Red Army is today in full view of East Prussia. The German reinforcements which recently reached the front from north-eastern German territory have been surrounded by the Russians within sight of their home territory. Meanwhile Marshal Koniev's forces 300 miles to the south are only eighty miles from Silesia.

In Sandomierz sector, a torrent of Soviet tanks and mobile guns is pouring through a gap in the German's Vistula line.

Still further south on the Carpathian front the Russians are coming to grips with the main Hungarian forces in the heaviest actions since the battle of Veronexh two years ago.

The heaviest opposition to the Red Army is coming from the Germans in Latvian sector. It is not impossible that the new Commander of the German Nord group is planning to break his isolation.—Reuter.

EX-PROF. JAILED

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 5.

Mr. V. B. Naik, ex-Professor of D. A. V. College, Sholapur, and now a sub-editor of "Samyukta Karnatak" of Hubli, is convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in the City Magistrate's Court for having in possession of prejudicial leaflets, on 9-1-1943.—United Press.

FIRE FIGHTERS PUT DOWN FIRE ON SHIP

A fire broke out on a ship that was berthed in the Bombay Docks, on Saturday evening. It was brought under control within two hours. Nearly half a dozen engines rushed to the spot and prevented the blaze from spreading

Marcel Blum Arrested By Nazis

GENEVA.—Marcel Blum, brother of Leon Blum, former French Premier, has been arrested with his wife in Toulse, says a Paris dispatch. They were accused of having procured false papers to hide their Jewish origin.—India Press Service.

Its her whole EXISTENCE

Who is so wise as can fathom a woman's heart? Mysterious are its ways curious its expression Yet, whoever has had the great fortune of having been loved by a woman knows how perfectly her love engulfs a man's personality in unimaginable bliss—how it inspires him to heights he would never otherwise have achieved. Perfect as a woman's love in its action over the body and the mind is the ideal tonic Wine—LADCOVINE

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"Toilet" from Ajanta. Copied by Mr. M. A. Siddiki

Art in cultural movement—Leadership in wrong hands—Oblivious to artistic situation. Governor defends traditions—Ajanta Exhibition and its president—Industrial movement ignores designs.

"Cultural renaissance" is the glittering title of a movement which is founded by the soi disant elite and elegant of urban India and is conducted by them without any aims and objects. "Propagation of culture" is the slogan vociferously raised by them. Relentless persecution of the cultural and art-traditions of the country is the actual achievement of some of them. In the ancient times culture was recognized as a spiritual attainment. In the modern times it is available as a marketable commodity—an article of fashions. It is sold at a high price in the centres ostentatiously set up for its propagation and is flaunted as something reserved for aristocracy in the festivals which form an integral part of the movement.

Without Standards

The foremost on the programme of the high-priests of the cultural movement is art, and the first to undergo trials and tribulations under their tender care is also art. Some of such high-priests have openly declared themselves to be ignorant of the art and cultural traditions of India, but in spite of it they do not acknowledge their incapacity of contributing to the regeneration of Indian culture, and among them happen to be a few Indian artists with western credentials hanging round their necks. There are others who are highly ambitious to shine as the apostles of culture and nationalism and who exploit the available resources including art for the purposes of self-glorification, but are living a life which is a distinct contradiction to the invoilable cultural traditions of their country. Such leaders thrive on the credulity and ignorance of the people and arrogate to themselves the privilege of twiddling with art.

The cultural movement in its approach to art has deplorably failed to fix any definite standards. The dilettanti and aesthetes who are at its helm, are not to be expected to bring real art to the aspirants who flock at the cultural centres and conferences. They generally catch hold of, or are caught hold of, by the artists whose credentials are social affiliations and self-propaganda and not actual merits or achievements. Such leaders obviously encourage charlatanism, amateurism, commercialism and propagandism, which are the evils of the art world of to-day. Standards of art are bound to be out of question; the values of culture are bound to be undermined if false gods manage to get themselves worshipped and if the devotees are uninformed and uninterested in art.

Oblivious To Atrocities

The leadership of art under the auspices of the cultural movement should be in the hands of the accredited veterans and the traditional exponents—the much hated professionals. But the state of affairs is quite the opposite. The hereditary architects who are still capable of remodelling and rebuilding India are considered unworthy of being admitted to the sacred order of the culturati. The traditional dance-teachers are shunted in the corners of a stage while the half-baked amateurs —their pupils are flooded with applause. The professional musicians are easily defeated by the "exponents of light film and Bengal music". The real authorities on art are out of authority in the movement.

And yet the cultural movement is rolling on and is dragging art behind itself as a trailer. It will not be irrelevant to review in brief the atrocities which are being perpetrated under the nose of its high-priests and which are conveniently ignored by them. The architectural traditions have been nearly swept off their feet by the modern exotic forms. Mural decoration and sculpture—the essentials of Indian architecture—have disappeared. The classical music is struggling to survive the aggression of the film and light music. The traditional dance—art is degenerating into a dumb pantomime—a techniqueless dance. The classical dramas are ruthlessly distorted and mutilated by the film-producers and the stage has been trampled down by the screen.

No art-minded Indian should be oblivious to such a gloomy artistic situation. But the leaders of the cultural movement who themselves are partly responsible for it are obviously so. They will of course try to escape the reproach with the argument that art is already the chief item on their programme of culture. The art which they are patronising is amateurish and eclectic and is calculated to stimulate philistinism, which is rampant in the rank of the so-called cultured. The Indian arts in their traditional purity and complex technique are outside the sphere of their activities, because the traditional exponents—the architects, musicians, dance and actors are considered unworthy of the privilege of the leadership of the movement.

Artistic Manners

Love for beauty and appreciation of art are implicit in the concept of culture. Contact with true art—realisation of beauty—should be conducive to self-purification and exaltation. It should never stimulate passions and baser emotions. Character—formation is, thus, one of the functions of art; and character is the foundation of culture. One who has imbibed the true spirit of art ought to be able to discriminate between the good and the evil, between liberty and licence, between freedom and frivolity.

The Indian culture with the brand of modernism does not emphasise character as its foundation. On the contrary it fosters the "artistic manners" like artificiality, hypocrisy and superficiality. Such artistic manners are the manifestations of pseudo-culture and not the attributes of art. The world of art has its own underworld which is a congenial soil for the growth of the "cultural evils".

The modern Indian culture of the aristocratic stamp militates against the progress of Indian arts in their traditional purity as it encourages amateurism, individualism and even fascism in the sphere of art. Its aesthetic derivative is a curious conglomeration of something individually Indian and everything western. Both the elements are outspokenly and unjustifiably disproportionate and are also selected without understanding and judgment. What is then this modern culture in its artistic sense? It is a parade of fashions. It is a blatant display of

"Black Princess" from Ajanta. By Mr. M. A. Siddiki

"artistic mannerisms." The movement claims to accelerate cultural regeneration of Indian but it repudiates what is traditionally Indian and culturally indispensable. Will some fuehrer of the cultural world—reply to these two questions? Can a cultural pattern worked out of arbitrary formulae be imposed upon those who are earnest in their quest of knowledge, truth and beauty? Will culture be properly balanced if its aesthetic element is derived from art which is spurious and amateurish?

For Traditions

In his address at the Convocation of the Eastern Bengal Saraswat Samaj, H. E. the Governor of Bengal, Mr. R. G. Casey, assigned an appropriate place to the tradition in national development. He observed "I believe that no country should as a whole live principally in the past and that we should look forward more to the adaptation of the old to the new than the new to the old"; and then he defined tradition as "not mere conformity to the old standards, but a constant reassertion of the old spirit in new forms." Traditions should form the background of the cultural and national development, but those who have appraised their values as such and have captured their right spirit will not be many. Modern India has learnt, from the current system of education and from her contacts with the West, the wrong lessons of abjuring everything that is traditional but is essential to her cultural development.

Nowhere is the tradition-phobia so clearly evident as it is in the cultural and art-movement of the day. The trends of dance, drama and architecture are moulded by foisting the new-secondhand influences in the traditions and not by the adaptation of the old to the new. The result is devitalisation and denationalisation of art. The dance-art alone will illustrate how traditions have been set aside by the modernists. Dancers and costumes are Indian. Musical instruments may be so. Movements are seemingly Indian as they conform to no technique. The vocal music—the background of the interpretational dance, has been discarded and the symbolic gestures are being superseded by direct and suggestive gestures. The classical dance owes its Indianness and distinctiveness to the vocal music and the symbolic gesture-language and yet the modern dance claims itself to be Indian without them. The repudiation of the traditions will be a great cultural disaster to India; but the fate is being expedited by the cultural movement itself the defence of traditions by anybody is so far a cry in wilderness.

The plea made by the Governor of Bengal for the preservation of the intellectual heritage was equally encouraging. He said: "the maintenance of scholarly traditions in the study and preservation of ancestral knowledge is one of the duties, an important duty of civilised people." And then he asserted "we are not so wise to-day that we can afford to lose any of the wisdom of the past." As a matter of fact the literary heritage of India ought to be the basis of the art and cultural movement, but there are some culture —Fuehrers who consider themselves to be wiser than the ancients and are ambitious to see the cultured life of India refashioned according to their own formulae .... The current system of academic education is solely responsible for the megalomania of some of the educated philistines and also for the recession of the country's intellectual heritage into the background.

Right Selections

The Indian National Theatre and the Indian Cultural Group have organised, at the Salon of the Photographic Society of India, an interesting exhibition of the Ajanta—reproductions by Mr. Manzoor Ahmed Siddiki—an young artist of Aurangabad. It is surprising that the organisers found no ex-Minister, lawyer, Judge of the High Court, wealthy resident of Malabar Hill or reservist for the presidential chair to open the exhibition, but that they picked out Mr. Jagannath Ahivasi—an artist from the quiet corner of the Sir J. J. School of Art. Mr. Ahivasi is an able exponent of India art. He has the modesty of a creative artist and the dignity of a master; but he shuns publicity.

The organisers could not have made a better selection for the presidential chair than Mr. Ahivasi, who is a keen student of and has captured the spirit of the art of Ajanta. They

(Continued on Page 11)

My dear Sisters and Brothers

A mother was telling me about her son, an only boy. He had just left school, and she was anxious to get him employed somewhere. There was a family friend who was giving him a "probation" run in his own business. The mother felt rather awkward to gain this rich man's 'gratitude.' But where was the other way out? "I wish I could feel he was going to do big things one day" she said, "but, alas, I am afraid he hasn't much of brains."

That gave me a clue to the mother's anxiety. She was feeling diffident about her child, and wanted a sort of reassurance. I happened to have seen something of the boy from time to time, and the impression I had formed of his intelligence was distinctly favourable. "It is true," I said, "that brains represent a very big factor of success in life, but they are not everything. If I am not mistaken, your boy has something that will prove an invaluable asset in life that he can cash in on; he has good temper."

Then I proceeded to explain. Many men with first class brains have so little character that their high mental attainments do not get them very far, because they are unable to direct them into the most profitable channels. So nobody need be dismayed merely because he does not belong to the big brain battalions. Good temper he will find a much more serviceable weapon.

I count a number of persons among my friends who have done quite well for themselves by reason of this excellent quality. Temper is what gives a keen edge to one's character; and when it happens to be good, it produces a very favourable impression on people. It is an ingratiating quality, and opens the the way to opportunities that may not be offered to others who are perhaps cleverer, but lack that unfailing good spirit.

Good temper is that rare combination of firmness and sweetness of character. It enables one to meet the dfficulties of life with a smile and without complaint, to see in all the ugliness and deformity of life a redeeming quality hidden from censorious eyes. It refuse to be depressed or cast down by setbacks or rebuffs, preserving in all circumstances a natural confidence and serenity. These constitute a passport to all men's goodwill, and, if a person has them, he will often go farther than one with more brains, whose temperament may be less adaptable to common needs of daily life.

Verilyy, the world does need such persons,

Best with temper
Whose unclouded ray
Can make tomorrow
Cheerful as today."

* * *

A variety entertainment concert in aid of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund will be held by the boys and girls of the Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association on Sunday, August 13, 1944, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the St. Xavier's High School Hall, Dhobi Talao, under the presidentship of Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai.

The rates of tickets are Rupees 10, 7, 5, 3 and 1, all reserved seats. Special concession will be given to the Members and workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari. The tickets are available

"DOES HE FEEL DIFFIDENT?" (Photo: S. N. Dalmia.)

from (1) Mr. Rasiklal F. Shah, Sentinel Assurance Co., Prospect Chambers, 2nd Floor, 317-21, Hornby Road, Fort, and (2) Mr. Rajnikant C. Sheth, c/o Mr. Ramanbhai Lalbhai, 5 Stock Exchange, New Building, 1st Floor, Apollo Street, Fort.

* * *

Brother Veerendra Adhiya writes from Poona: "When Shri C. Rajagopalachari was here, we went to see him at Parnakuti and garlanded him on behalf of the Balkan-ji-Bari. He said that he knew the Association. We felt proud that our Balkan-ji-Bari is known to all."

* * *

Shri Ramesh Sheth, In-Charge, Balkan-ji-Bari Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund has issued an appeal to all brothers and sisters of the All-India Children's Association to send him (C/o "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21) whatever little or big amounts they can for the Fund as early as possible. The donations will be duly acknowledged by him and also published in this "Corner."

* * *

Miss Kusum Sheth, Secretary, Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari, informs that her Branch is preparing for a Variety Entertainment Show, consisting of appropriate dramas, songs and dances, etc., to be held on Sunday, 13th August 1944, in aid of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The show will be a grand one, and it is hoped that all boys and girls and their parents belonging to Bombay as well as Suburbs will come to witness it to encourage the children of the Association and to help the deserving cause.

* * *

Then, do you know that "Pushpa" is now being published in Gujarati also? It contains differernt matter from that of the English "Pushpa", and is full of nice little stories and poems and beautiful pictures. Those interested may send for a copy of the same enclosing five annas stamps, from the Manager, "PUSHPA" (Gujarati), 138 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada.

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY. 21.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Dilkhush," Panchgani, July 17.
House Boat "Queen Elizabeth",
Srinagar, July 24.

Brother Jinnah.

Dear Mr. Gandhi.

Your brother, Gandhi.

Yours *Sincerely, M. A. Jinnah.*

★

Will Posterity read significance in the accidental facts that Gandhiji, the alleged Hindu, wrote a letter in Urdu from a house bearing a Persian name ('Dilkhush' meaning 'Pleasing to the heart'), while Mr. Jinnah, the Qaid-e-Azam of the Muslims replied in English from a House Boat named after the Queen of England and the Empress of India?

★

The Urdu-Hindi lingual controversy will henceforward assume a new basis after Gandhiji's use of Urdu in his historic letter and Mr. Jinnah's public declaration that English is the only language he can write without committing mistakes. (Our grammarian friend has his own views on the subject).

★

Gandhiji's Gujerati letter to fellow-Gujerati Jinnah has created a dialectical problem for our Communist Comrades who are trying to re-interpret Pakistan as self-determination of lingual and cultural areas on the Soviet model.

★

Omen-readers and political astrologers are advised to make a pilgrimage to Mr. Jinnah's residence on the Malabar Hill and see whether the tall, lean, aloof and unbending palm is at last leaning in the direction of the 'peepul' tree in the same compound. The whole of India hopes it is!

★

Another "Best-Seller" —By Gandhiji!

You remember "Quit India", that little book by Gandhiji, which made publishing history when 25,000 copies of it were sold out within a few weeks in August 1942—before the Government banned it!

Another book by the same author is now in the press and is expected to be out in another week's time. The title is not yet announced but probably it will simply be called "Gandhi-Government correspondence" It will contain the complete correspondence Gandhiji and his fellow-prisoners had with the Viceroy and other members of the Government —including a number of letters omitted from the Government pamphlet, which in any case, was published in such small numbers that thousands could not get their copies.

Owing to difficulties of securing paper supplies, only ten thousand copies are being printed of the English edition of this historic book (running over 200 pages), though it is confidently believed that five times that number could easily be sold. Arrangements are also being made, I learn, for translations in all the major Indian languages Gandhiji is said to be writing a special Introduction for the volume.

This prize publishing plum has fallen to the lot of a new enterprise, Aundh Publishing Trust of Aundh (State), but the distribution agency is with the well-known Bombay firm, Padma Publications.

★

It Happens In Punjab

A Punjabi friend sends me the details of the case of a sensitive and patriotic artist—a musician—who lies, half his body paralysed, in a Lahore hospital paying the price of his patriotism with pain and poverty. According to my friend:—

> "Indu Deb is a Bengali artist living in the Punjab. He is one of the best flute players in Northern India and has been very much in demand by film concerns. However because of political convictions and his love for his country he has been constantly harassed and put into jail by the Government under Defence of India Rules. While he was in jail, the left half of his body has been completely paralysed. He was admitted into the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and when the Government found that they had to foot the bill during his illness they released him suddenly. Before he was arrested under D.I.R. the Punjab Police had implicated him in one or two other cases but they could not prove anything against him. One of the greatest flute players in northern India is now a penniless pauper because his left hand cannot work."

★

Must Patriots Suffer?

The Punjab Government and the Punjab Police are notorious for their indifference to the health and welfare of political cal prisoners. The case of Indu Deb is only one of the many but it becomes more poignant because he is an artist and the dread paralysis has made it impossible for him to pursue his artistic activity.

Every time I hear of any such case, I wonder why among all the various funds we are interminably collecting, no one seems to have thought of collecting something for those, like Indu Deb, who are suffering untold hardships all over India because of their patriotism. We all call ourselves patriots. We want freedom. Yet can't we at least spare a little money for the help of those soldiers of freedom who have sacrificed their all for the sake of their country? Must the small minority of patriots always suffer while the complacent majority only utters glib phrases about freedom?

★

For Whom?

Bombay Society is going gaga about "For Whom The Bell Tolls" —without knowing for whom the bell tolls or why. In fact the way the phrase "the bell tolls" is being bandied about, it is doubtful if they even know what it means.

The tolling of the bell, sweet ladies and gallant gents, signifies the death of someone and is not to be confused with the ringing of wedding bells. The title of the film is derived from the famous words of John Donne, the 18th century English poet:—

"No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the maine; any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

And, even if the cinema posters and advertisements keep on screaming it, "For Whom The Bell Tolls' is not THE GREATEST LOVE-STORY OF ALL TIME —indeed, primarily it is not a love-story at all, though I am sure Hollywood (which once turned a socialist story by Upton Sinclair into a gangster melodrama) must have made it into one.

I have not yet seen the picture, but I believe Hollywood has done a lot to the original story of Ernest Hemingway's anti-Fascist novel of American idealism set against the background of the Spanish civil war when an army of dreamers and poets and writers from all over the world—the immortal International Brigade—fought Democracy's first battles against the Fascist International as represented by Franco's hordes. In the film version, I am told, the political colour has been drained out of the story (though technicolour has been added to it!) Why? Because, even in this sixth year of the global Anti-Fascist War, the money-bags of Hollywood are afraid of hurting the feelings of Fascists and Nazis and men like Franco. The sentimental attachment of American catholics to the present reactionary, clerical, Fascist regime in Spain is also involved.

★

For Thee! For Thee!

If you will look closely enough at the advertisements of "For Whom The Bell Tolls", you will find that below the names of the stars, Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman (blazoned in huge letters), the director Sam Wood, and the supporting cast, appears, in thin, infinitesimal type, the words 'From Ernest Hemingway's Novel." In film publicity, the author is still less important than the least important extra in the cast!

In this particular case, he happens to be the most important—at least to the literates who will see the picture. Hemingway not only wrote this anti-Fascist novel of the Spanish war, but before he wrote it he actually fought Fascism in the same war.

As soon as the Civil War broke out, he rushed to the rescue of republican Spain with all the money he had. Then he went to Spain and produced a film "The Spanish Earth' (one of the finest documentaries of all times) to collect funds for the cause and to show the world the true significance of this "grand rehearsal" of Fascist aggression against Democracy. At the National Congress of American Writers he declared that writers could not avoid the realities of war in Spain and that if truth is the writer's objective, fascism, based upon lies and backed by force, must be fought. Finally, he joined the International Brigade, and at the risk of his life fought the Franco armies. It was only at the end of the war that he returned to America and out of the bitterness and exultation of his soul he wrote "For Whom The Bell Tolls" to tell the world.

I remember meeting Hemingway on board S.S. "Normandie" on its trans-Atlantic trip, way back in August 1938. War-clouds hung over Europe, Munich was in the offing, Hitler was threatening to devour Czechoslovakia. And Hemingway was going back to Spain with his own private fighter plane to fight the Fascists. Before the ship sailed away, there were rumours that he would be arrested for breach of some neutrality law. But, happily, the Federal Agents spared him and during the trip we had long talks in the smoking room. He is a big, beefy, red-faced man, looking very much like a ferocious Army colonel with his moustaches and rough tweeds. He gave us, a group of young Indians, long talks explaining the strategic situation in Spain, using beer bottles and ash-trays to demonstrate the movements of the opposing forces. His mind seemed to be completely absorbed with the impending doom of democratic Spain and he refused to talk about literature in general or about his own books. I still recall his words: "The only important thing today is to fight Fascism."

Let us remember these words, when we go to see "For Whom The Bell Tolls" and wonder what Hemingway thinks of his novel being descibed as "The Greatest Love-Story Of All Time"!

★

Book Of Babs

Frene ("Babs" of Blitz) Talyarkhan is one of the minor paradoxes of modern India. She is a woman in the 'manly" (ahem!) profession of journalism. She is a westernized Parsi who insists on being regarded as an Indian. She wears frocks or slacks but she likes the 'sari'. She has travelled round the world but retained her fondness for Bombay. She worked as a script-writer in Hollywood but didn't see her name flashed in the credit titles. She likes America and Americans but hates racial snobbery and anti-Negro complex she found among Americans. She started her career in a 'Gift Shop'. She ended up in a newspaper office. Once she was interested in interior decoration. now she decorates her exterior with funny-looking brooches. Finally, she writes in "Blitz" a weekly column for women which is mostly read by men. Now she has come out with her first book which is a collection of articles on diverse topics. Some will find it provocative, others will be scandalized. So, with that disarming feminity with which ladies always step on our corns, she calls it "PARDON ME!" (Padma Publications, Bombay, Price: Rs. 2|8).

BABS
"Pardon Me!"

The articles are classified under four heads: "Women', "The Indian Scene", "Americans", and "Hollywood." I had read most of them before but I enjoyed re-raeding her optimistic "We Women" and challenging "An Open Letter To An Unknown Englishwoman." Some pieces are a bit amateurish, others too gushing or superficial. But they make good reading. She treads on many a corn and most of them deserved to have their corns trodden upon—including Author Edgar Snow for his silly and fatuous remarks about Indians and Americans in India. And "When Democracy Becomes A Farce" is a real knock-out blow to the colour-obsessed 'democracy' of America.

An incident she describes in this article gives the lie to Edgar Snow's claim that the American soldier is bring democracy to India because "he takes his dusky girl friend everywhere—to hotels." Says Author Talyarkhan:

> "I once danced with a Negro soldier at a charity show in this city and I am sorry to say that many an American 'objected'! They danced to the music of the hard-worked coloured boys for over two hours yet when some of these men wished to dance themselves to relax. the Americans saw red because their women were mixing with colour....."

I don't like Ballroom dancing. But if a girl like Babs likes to dance, I am glad she makes no distinctions based on colour. Go ahead, Babs, and step on more corns even while you dance—and don't worry about that polite phrase "PARDON ME."!

★

"Beautifier Of The World"

Jehan Ara ("Beautifier of the world") is a pretty Persian name that has adorned several famous women in Indian history. There was Jehan Ara, the the talented daughter of Shah Jehan, a princess with political interests and ambitions. Then there is Jehan Ara 'Kajjan', the one-time rage of the Indian stage and screen. And, finally there is Jehan Ara, generally known as Begum Shah Nawaz, the Leader of the Women's section of the National War Front, now in Bombay.

Daughter of the late Sir Mohamed Shafi, Jehan Ara was brought up in an atmosphere of loyalist politics. Even after her marriage she continued to take interest in politics—being groomed, as it were to be a sort of loyalist Mrs. Naidu. A charming hostess and conversationalist, she did not take long to assume the role of a political 'salonierre'. She was sent to the Round Table Conferences as the representative of Indian Muslim women.

Though she has stuck to her family traditions, Begum Shah Nawaz has been friendly with nationalist politicians too. She knows Mrs. Naidu very well, and once Gandhiji referred in a public speech to the sweet oranges that Begum Shah Nawaz had sent him as a gift.

Once expected to follow in her mother's footsteps is Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, the England-educated, daughter of the Begum. 'Tazi' as she is known to her family and friends is a self-confessed left-winger who keeps intellectual company, writes poetry, converses communism and admires Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Marriage Of Two Intellects

By SUKUMAR MUKERJEA

All that we know about marriage is that it is based upon the most powerful of our instincts, and that it shows its justification in its fruits, especially in the prolonged and watchful care of children. But marriage is very complex in its effects, and there is one set of effects to which remarkably little attention has been paid hitherto. I mean its effects upon the intellectual life.

I believe that for an intellectual man only two courses are open. Either, he ought to marry some simple dutiful woman who will bear him children and see to the household matters and love him in a trustful spirit without jealousy of his occupations. Or else, on the other hand, he ought to marry some highly intelligent lady, able to carry her education far beyond school experiences, and willing to become his companion in the arduous paths of intellectual labour.

I once had a conversation on this subject with a distinguished artist who is now a widower and who is certainly not likely to be prejudiced against marriage by his own experience, which had been an unusually happy one. His view was that a man devoted to art might marry either a plain-minded woman who would occupy herself exclusively with household matters and shield her husband's peace by taking upon herself the daily cares of life, or else a woman quite capable of entering into his artistic life. But he was convinced that a marriage which exposed him to unintelligent criticism and interference would be dangerous in the highest degree. And of the two kinds of marriage which he considered possible he preferred the former, that with the entirely ignorant and simple woman from whom no interference was to be apprehended.

"I Tried To Teach Her"

This may be true for artists whose occupation is rather aesthetic than intellectual, and does not get much help or benefit from talk. But the ideal marriage for a man of great literary culture would be one permitting some equality of companionship, or if not equality, at least interest. That this ideal is not a mere dream but may consolidate into a happy reality, several examples prove. Yet these examples are not so numerous. The history of many marriages which have failed to realise intellectual companionship is comprised in a sentence which was actually uttered by one of the most accomplished of my friends, "She knew nothing when I married her. I tried to teach her something. It made her angry, and I gave it up."

Before examining the true foundations of the intellectual marriage let me affirm my profound faith in the natural arrangement. There is in nature so much evident care for the development of the intellectual life. There is such a thing as the intellectual marriage, in which the intellect itself is married. If such marriages are not frequent it is because they are not often made the deliberate purpose of a wise alliance. Men choose their wives because they are pretty, or because they are rich, or because they are well-connected, but rarely for the permanent interest of their society. When intellectual men suffer from the misery of ill-assorted unions they have themselves to blame.

When men complain, as they do not infrequently, that their wives have no ideas, the question inevitably suggests itself, why the superiority of the masculine intellect did not, in these cases, permit it to discover the defect in time? What I am going to say now is in its very nature incapable of proof, and yet the longer I live the more the truth of it is borne in upon me. I feel convinced that for every grade of the masculine intellect there exists a corresponding grade of the feminine intellect, so that a precisely suitable intellectual marriage is always possible for every one. Yet the difficulty of finding the true mate is the real reason why so many clever men marry silly or stupid women. The women about them seem to be all very much alike, mentally; it seems hopeless to expect any real companionship; and the clever men decide by the colour of a girl's eyes, or a thousand rupees more in her dowry, or her relationship to a Knight of the realm

Professors And Their Ignorant Wives

It was remarked to me by a university professor that although men in his position had on the whole much more culture than the middle class, they had an extra-ordinary talent for winning the most ignorant wives. The explanation is, that their marriages are not intellectual marriages at all. The class of professors is not very advantageously situated. Their incomes are small. The first thing they can prudently look to in a wife is her utility as a domestic servant, which, in fact, it is her destiny to become. The intellectual disparity is from the beginning likely to be very great. The marriage begins without the idea of intellectual companionship, and it continues as it began. The girl was uneducated. It seems hopeless to try to educate her, and then there is the supreme difficulty, namely, how to find the time. Years pass. The husband is occupied all day. The wife needs to cheer herself with a little society, and goes to sit with neighbours who are not likely to add anything valuable to her knowledge.

These women are often so good and devoted that their husbands enjoy great happiness; but it is a kind of happiness curiously independent of the lady's presence. The professor may love his wife, and fully appreciate her qualities as a housekeeper, but he passes a more interesting evening with some friend whose reading is equal to his own. Sometimes, the lady perceives this, and it is an element of sadness in her life. I sometimes wonder what they say to each other during the conjugal promenades. They talk about their children, probably, and the little recurring difficulties about money. He cannot talk about his studies, or the intellectual speculations which his studies continually suggest.

The extreme case of intellectual separation between husband and wife that came under my observation was that of a highly cultivated lawyer. He was one of the most intellectual men I ever knew, a little cynical, but full of original power, and uncommonly well-informed. His theory was, that women ought not to be admitted into the region of masculine thought and that it was not good for them. And he acted so consistently up to this theory that his wife really knew nothing whatever about his intellectual existence. He was an exceedingly busy man. He felt that he had no time to teach his wife to know him as he was, and so he preferred to leave her with her own conception of him, rather than disturb that conception when he believed it impossible to replace it by a completely true one.

Yet I cannot think that any man of high culture could regard his marriage as a successful one so long as his wife remained shut out from his mental life. A widow once said to me that her husband had never thought it necessary to try to raise her to his own level, yet she believed that with his kindly help she might have attained it.

When Intellects Are Wedded

The intellectual ideals seems to be that of a conversation on all the subjects we most care about, which should never lose its interest. Is it possible that two people should live together and talk to each other every day for twenty years without knowing each other's views too well for them? It is evident that from the intellectual point of view this is the great danger of marriage. It may become dull, not because the mental force of either of the parties has declined, but because each has come to know so accurately beforehand what the other will say on any given topic. This too perfect intimacy which has ended many a friendship outside of marriage, may also terminate the intellectual life in matrimony itself. This, then, is the theory of the intellectual marriage that the two wedded intellects must renew themselves continually for each other. And if this were done in earnest, the otherwise inevitable dullness would be perpetually kept at bay. In actual life I have seen this realised in several instances. Women, when they have conceived the idea that this renewal is necessary, have resolution enough for the realisation of it. There is hardly any task too hard for them, if they believed it essential to the conjugal life.

Before saying much about the influence of marriage on the intellectual life, it is necessary to make some inquiry into the intellectual nature of women. The first thing to be noted is that, with exceptions so rare as to be practically of no importance to an argument, women do not of themselves undertake intellectual labour, unless urged to it and directed in it by some powerful masculine influence. In other words, they have not in themselves the motive powers which can cause an intellectual advance. It is this absence of intellectual initiative which causes the great ignorance among women.

There is another characteristic of women—it is the absence of scientific curiosity. It is not in the feminine nature to make a scientific observation. This absence of the investigating and discovering tendencies in women is confirmed by the extreme rarity of inventions due to women, even in the things which most interest and concern them. The sewing machine is an invention which would most naturally have been hit upon by women. So I believe that all the improvements in pianos are due to men, though women have used pianos much more than men have used them. Thus, the most important negative characteristic of women is that they do not push forward intellectually by their own force.

They Do Not Hear The Truth!

The society of women is usually sought by men during hours of mental relaxation, and we naturally find such a charm in their mere presence, especially when they are beautiful that we are not very severe judges of the abstract intellectual quality of their talk. Yet it has long been felt by men that if women could be more freely initiated into great subjects, the interest of general conversation would be much increased. I think that the greatest misfortune in the intellectual life of women is that they do not hear the truth from men. The etiquette of society makes it quite impossible for men to speak to ladies in the manner which would be intellectually most profitable to them. The consideration for the the feelings of women gives an agreeable tone to society, but it is fatal to the severity of truth.

Observe a man of the world whose opinions are well-known to you—notice the little pause before he speaks to a lady. During that pause he is turning over what he has to say, so as to present it in the manner that will please her best, and you may be sure that the integrity of truth will suffer in the process. He professes to take a deep interest in things which he does not care for in the least. Thus conversations between the sexes are pitifully insincere. But with a woman of culture equal to his own, a man can safely be more himself, and as culture becomes more general, women will hear truth more frequently from men. Whenever this comes to pass, it will be to them an immense intellectual gain.

It is not by adding to our knowledge but by understanding us, that women help us. They understand us far better than men do, when once they have the degree of preliminary information which enables them to enter into our pursuits. It is enough if an intellectual man has but one friend who can understand him, who will not leave him, who will always be accessible by day and by night, and whilst she listens, so perfectly his thoughts are mirrored in her answering eyes.

Is it safer and more conducive to happiness for an intellectual to marry a quiet, ignorant housewife or a woman with brains?

Our contributor raises a question of considerable social significance.

We will welcome one or two other short articles—preferably from ladies—on the same subject.

Pattern Of Post-War World Economic Order

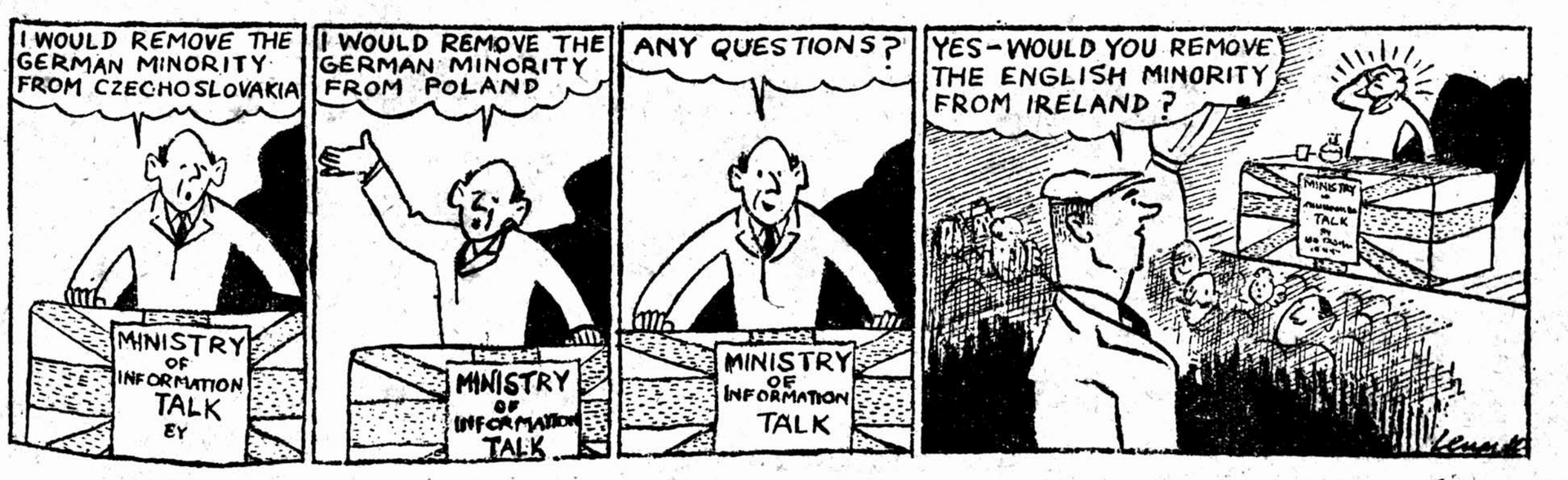
(Continued from Page 2)

overboard after this war, so also will the Nazi interlude or nightmare pass. The Nazi system was the product of economic frustration. Germany waged the war of 1914-18 as a means of ensuring economic expansion. But the Treaty of Versailles truncated and circumscribed her, and because of its weak execution sowed the seeds of the present war. Self-sufficiency with a view to war became Germany's watch-word. This principle of self-sufficiency gave birth to the Nazi economic doctrine and system. This doctrine and system are not, as some jealous critics aver, a virulent, malignant and militant variety of capitalism. It is more akin to the Socialist doctrine and system. The difference is that it does not liquidate the capitalist class as the communists in Russia did, but it immobilises and infructuates that class in the political and economic activity of the State. It reduces them to the position of powerless and harmless functionaries. But this doctrine and system have a chauvinist origin. U. S. dispensation of a new international order promises to make all chauvinism unnecessary. If, therefore, along with chauvinism Germany discards self-sufficiency and its offshoot the Nazi economic system she will have to depend on U.S.A.'s help in economic matters and to that extent modify her socio-economic system and methods, just as Russia will have to modify her own. This does not, however, mean that either Germany or Russia will go back to capitalism.

PLANNED ECONOMY COME TO STAY

Planned economy has come to stay. Although all forms of state control of national economy, communism, socialism, fascism, new deal, and Nazism have practically failed, no nation, nor the world as a whole can go back to uncontrolled and unplanned economies. Control and planning there have to be. But hereafter they have to be universally co-ordinated and co-related and ought not to be mutually exclusive and antagonistic as between nation and nation or between groups of nations. Each nation's planning and control will have to be consonant with the stage of its own economic development and with its corresponding relations with other nations.

Thus, although patterns of structure and methods will differ from nation to nation, economic order in the post-war world will perforce be planned and controlled.


I WOULD REMOVE THE GERMAN MINORITY FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TALK
I WOULD REMOVE THE GERMAN MINORITY FROM POLAND
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TALK
ANY QUESTIONS?
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TALK
YES-WOULD YOU REMOVE THE ENGLISH MINORITY FROM IRELAND?
MINISTRY TALK

Courtesy "Glasgow Forward"

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A beautiful frieze in the Kaliyana Mantapam.

The gigantic granite "dwarpalaka" guarding the main entrance of the temple. In the foreground is the massive "gopuram"

THE GLORY THAT WAS VELLORE

By "AKASH"

She was lithe and lovely. The beauty of an "Apsara" was traced on her face and form. Dancing pulsated in her entire self for she came of a long line of devadasis.

With charm and grace and dignity, she expounded the intricacies of the "natya shastra". Her amber-tinted body gyrated in a perfection of physical movements; she was like a poem in plastic poses.

Daily at the temple services, this devadasi became the focal point, for many devotees came to the Vellore Temple more to see her dance than to pray. She told the story of the dance in a beautiful sequence of mime—her pliant and ecstatic body, her shy and gazelle-like eyes, her hands and her feet all combined in unison to bring about the desired effect. Bejewelled and draped in lush-coloured saris, verily she looked like the mythical "Apsara."

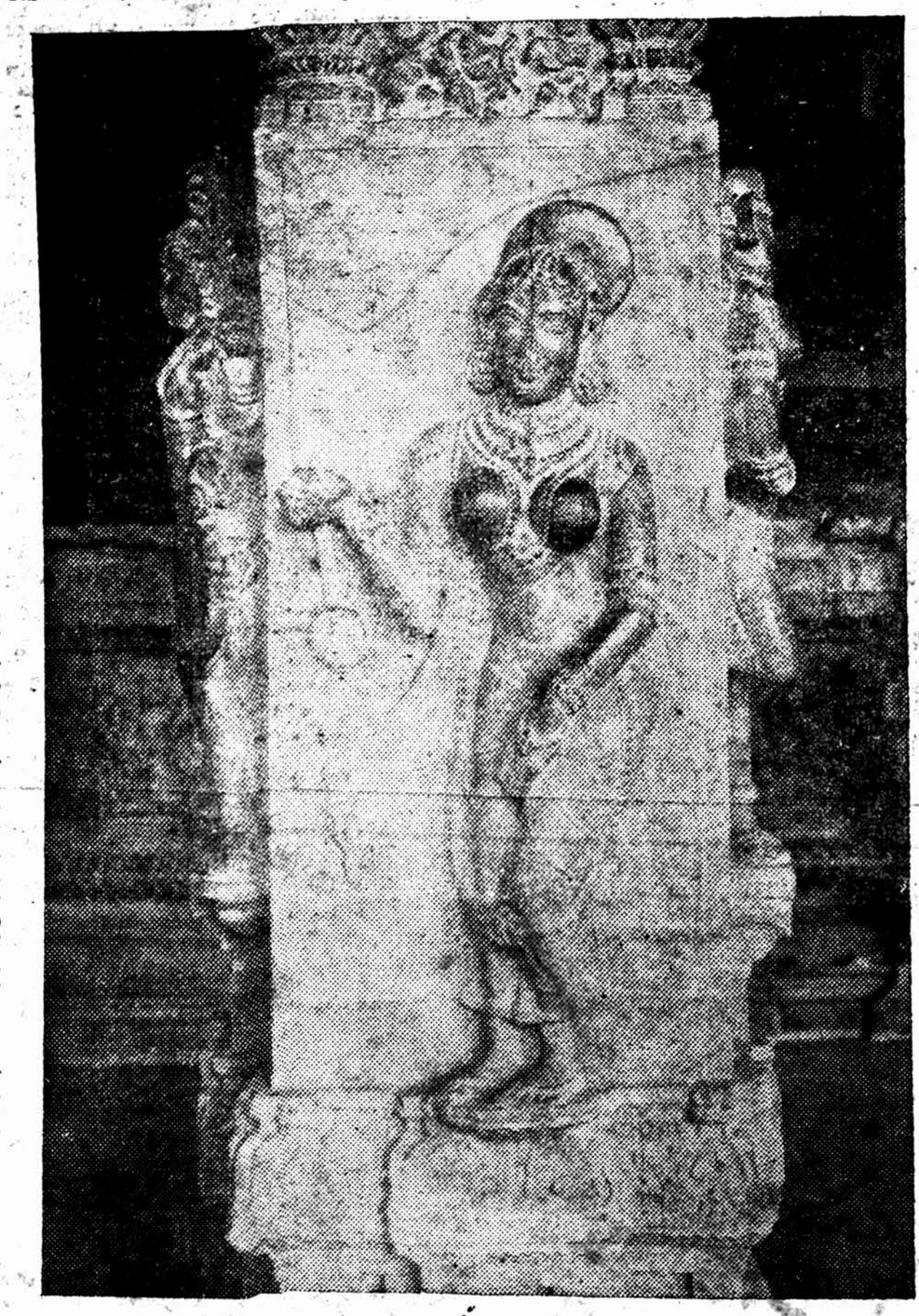
Lonely Splendour

But a Moslem Governor of Vellore coveted her. The dancer repulsed him and in a fit of jealous fury, for his unrequited lust, he murdered her. The temple was defiled with her blood. That was two centuries back and since then it has not been used for sacerdotal services. At the same time, the rich and rare jewels belonging to the temple, disappeared. Thus speaks tradition.

The only great link between the glory that was Vellore and our lop-sided civilization is the beautiful temple, dedicated to Shiva a perfect example of Indian architecture. Visualize to yourself a "gopuram" or tower of seven storeys and over a hundred feet high, wave upon wave of intricate and minute and rich carving almost reaching the immensity of the azure sky. Two gigantic granite "dwarapalakas" or door guardians are on either side of the main entrance. Once the centre of devotional activity, it now lies in its desolate splendour: aloof, depressed, sorrowful, brooding over its past glory. It seems so out of place amidst the public buildings in Vellore Fort: the Police School, the Law Courts and the Jail. All these ugly edifices clash with the loveliness of this gem.

Centre Of Interest

Like all other temples, along its walls, right down from the extreme foundation, soaring higher and yet higher is the procession of little dados—figures of animals, birds, flowers, culminating in scenes from mythical epics to scenes of dance, song and music. The many sequestered cloisters or passages are lined with pilasters, richly ornamented with beautiful figures of mere individuals or gods and goddesses. The medallions too are beautifully sculptured.



A lovely panel carved on a pillar

(Photos—Author.)

The "piece de resistance" of the temple is a part known as the "Kaliyana Mantapam", most gorgeously and richly carved. With what patience and ingenuity must the ancient artisans and priests have worked for this place of worship! Their culture and their art has stood the merciless ravage of a roll of many centuries: their genious is immortally stamped on these decorated pillars and ceilings, embellished figures and friezes.

Here, at the "Mantapam", the idol used to be installed when his annual nuptials were celebrated. Here, high festivites were held—rare temple jewels glitterd, sacrifices offered, rich dresses worn both by the priests and the devadasis and the hall used to echo with their devotional bhajans and the punctuated rhythm of their feet, together with the clash of cymbals and drums.

Delicate Sculptures

On either side of the hall are carved pillars, representing various animals and monsters, mythic in nature. In the mouth of one of these was placed a stone ball which could be turned about but not extracted! Alas, it is no more. The monolithic sculptures of the gods are of a marvellous beauty and delicacy. Each pilaster has a different story to tell: each medallion presents a new picture. Shiva and his consort Parvati, Krishna and Arjuna are in front of you in their different manifestations or phases, depicting the chief events or anecdotes of their immortal lives.

Those figures of individual women at their toilet or ladies playing with birds or the dance poses of men and women are the ones which are the most illuminating and interesting, for they denote the various accessories with which they used to beautify themselves—the Hollywood make-up of those times!—and the var-

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